

Don't put this paper down
until you have read
The Editorial Page

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL
EDITION

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

* * PRICE TWO CENTS.

SLIP KAISER U. S. BULLETS

CITIZENS MUST DIG OUT; CITY CANNOT DO IT

Clear Way for Milk
and Coal or Go
Without.

Grab a shovel!
There will be a milk and fuel famine unless the citizens combine to abate the menace of snow. Yesterday the city spent \$10,000 in the employment of 2,000 laborers, 631 teams and seven snow plows and that whole campaign hardly made a dent in the drifts that have blocked all delivery of food and coal.

Each citizen is urged by the commissioner of public works, the Chicago Association of Commerce and all those responsible for the delivery of utilities, to lend a hand in the greatest emergency by reason of storm that the city has faced in many years.

Many Homes in Want.

Neither milk nor groceries could be delivered in near normal quantities yesterday. Coal wagons found it impossible to traverse the drifts. Frank Bennett, commissioner of public works, fears the situation will not abate if the people depend upon the short handed street cleaning department.

It is hoped that today there will be less the number of laborers in the streets. At the suggestion of Mr. Bennett the schools were dismissed early yesterday and hundreds of pupils set to work clearing away the snow. The ordinance requiring property owners to keep their walks clear will be enforced in earnest by Chief Schuetter.

City Up Against It.

Mr. Bennett says it is impossible for the city authorities to cope with the situation. It would require weeks of work, he says, for the city forces to remove the snow. Whole areas remain in the grip of the drifts making it impossible to deliver either coal or food in these districts. Yesterday the big downtown stores and the teaming companies gave their service toward releasing the hampered traffic.

That many citizens formed neighborhood clubs and shoveled out blocks of snow, creating free passage for teams. It is now urged that their example be followed among the residents of every block in order that a desperate food and fuel situation may be averted.

Citizen Army Attacks Foo.

One hundred and fifty men in Farragut avenue, between Clark street and Glenwood avenue, Edgewater, attacked the snow in that two blocks stretch last night and made it safe for traffic.

Official Report Issued.

The official announcement of Earl Reading's appointment says:

"On the departure on leave of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the king has been graciously pleased to appoint Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, to be his high commissioner in the United States in the character of an ambassador plenipotentiary on a special mission.

Lord Reading as high commissioner and special ambassador will have full authority over the members of all British missions sent to the United States in connection with the active prosecution of the war and the labor of such missions will be completely under his direction and control."

"Lord Northcliffe will remain in London as chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to the United States."

Northcliffe Praises Reading.

Viscount Northcliffe in a statement tonight said:

"The nation is indebted to Earl Reading for taking up the tremendous task of representing the war cabinet, the British war mission to the United States at a time when the interdependence of the United States and the United Kingdom on each other's war efforts has assumed a scale little imagined by the public."

"The spirit of the Anglo-American war effort has been impaired in the past by the need of one controlling head of British affairs in the United States. Precious weeks have been wasted in correspondence, and equally precious hours in cabling."

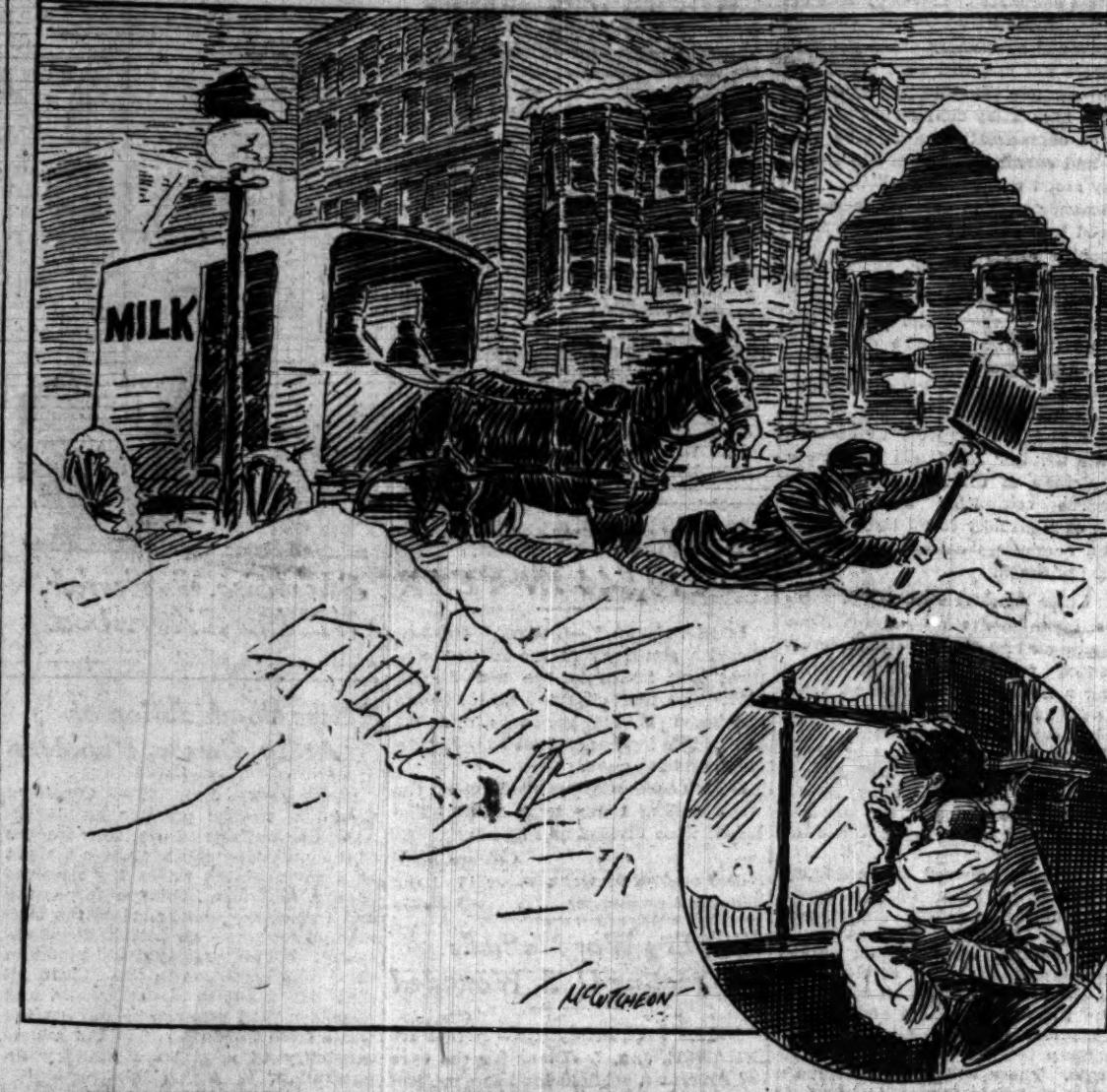
**Hurley Named Chairman
of N. Y. Port War Board**

And in this situation thousands of persons wielded shovels, thousands struggled to their work, and thousands at home made the best of a bad situation. When night fell release and rest seemed assured, with only a vague hope that the forecast of light snow would be impossible to serve.

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

HER WORLD-PROBLEM

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EARL READING— SPECIAL AGENT TO WASHINGTON

Will Combine Work of
Embassy and War
Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Earl Reading, lord chief justice, has been appointed British high commissioner in the United States. Besides taking over the work of the British embassy in Washington he will have charge of the work of the British war mission and its establishment in New York and Washington. Earl Reading will retain his position as director of war department transportation and storage.

It is probable that Earl Reading will concentrate his efforts on the war work and that the purely diplomatic matters will be in the hands of a chargé d'affaires. Col. E. D. Swinton, one of the originators of the British tank, will accompany the lord chief justice as an attaché.

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THE WAR

Paris reports intense artillery actions on Verdun front and in Champagne. Five German planes are dropped in day.

British torpedo boat destroyer sank in Mediterranean, with loss of lives. American ship torpedoed and sunk; eight of crew missing.

Berlin reports violent artillery actions east of Ypres and in Cambrai sector.

London reports hostile artillery activity in Flanders.

Rome says British patrols again crossed Piave river.

**Y. W. C. A. Advises Girls
Not to Go to Washington**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—(Special)—The Y. W. C. A. employment bureau today issued a statement advising girls not to come to Washington to accept private employment owing to the overcrowded conditions and high cost of board and room.

PERSHING'S MEN DRINK TO EXCESS, CHURCH CHARGE

Army, Navy Officials
Strenuously Deny
Report.

New York, Jan. 7.—(Special)—An indictment of the American army in France on grounds of intemperance, immorality, and depravity is connected in a "clip sheet" prepared and published by the board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church.

This board is a regularly constituted and authorized adjunct of the church. Its chairman is Bishop W. F. McDowell, formerly of Evanston, Ill.

Headed "Appealing Drunkenness Among Troops Imperils the Safety of the Army Abroad," the statement gives an alleged account of conditions as they exist among the American fighting forces in France.

From Roosevelt's Son.

The only authorities cited are a letter from "the son of America's most distinguished citizen" and a lady writing from a French seaport. The writer, obviously, is one of the sons of Theodore Roosevelt.

Inquiry disclosed that one of the Roosevelt boys had written his father in effect that "what he had seen in France had converted him to prohibition forever."

It was said for Col. Roosevelt today that he had held the letter in confidence and that reference to it by the Methodists was entirely unauthorized.

Many Sent to Guardhouses.

The statement says, among other things:

"Drink and the devil of syphilis are whipping American soldiers who have reached France into the guardhouses and hospitals by the thousands."

"Ten hundred and forty-six men from one suburban community in the northeastern section of the United States were under guard for drunkenness after the first pay day in France."

"Nearly all of the officers of the last lot of men landing got drunk their first night ashore," writes a lady from a French seaport. "What can they expect of their men?"

The article goes on to quote Raymond B. Fosdick of the commission on war camp activities as saying that alcohol up to 28 per cent was available.

Mr. Fosdick in Washington tonight gave out a copy of a letter he had written to the editor of the "clip sheet," in which he desired ever making these statements.

U. S. ARMY MEN INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Much indignation has been caused among American army and navy officials and other Americans in London because of reports circulated in the United States that American soldiers and sailors in Europe were drinking to excess.

Wide economies in the use of cars and in shipping charges are expected from this centralization.

Under Central Control.

Behind the announcement stands the probability that army purchasing also will be drawn together under a central control. Steps to this end are under consideration, but legislation may be required to carry it out. The question of finding a man for the job, however, already has been taken up. Some officers think the duty should be placed under the general staff, but others believe a separate office should be created, to be filled by civilian of national reputation for business ability.

Gets New Duties.

Gen. Goethals as acting quartermaster general directs the supply, subsistence, and pay departments of the army, supplemented by the embarkation and other services already established in his office, each with a general officer in charge. Under today's order he will in addition supervise transportation of all ordnance, engineers, signal corps, aviation service, and coast artillery material, as well as quartermaster supplies and troops.

Dental Ad by Admirals Sims.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces, and Col. S. L. H. Slocum, military attaché of the American embassy in London, today declared that the charges of drunkenness were false.

Col. Slocum also declared that he had never seen a drunken American fighting man on the side of the water.

The Rev. Dr. Newton said he was called recently to Eagle Hall, the Young Men's Christian association headquarters, and that there were three American soldiers there who were so intoxicated that they could not take off their clothes and go to bed. One of these men, he added, had been baptized by him years ago.

Attack Von Kuehmann.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung violently attacks Dr. von Kuehmann's conduct at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, which it considers responsible, it says, for the intention of Gen. von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, to command the stand taken by the chancellor towards the Russian demands.

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

GOETHALS MADE TRANSPORT AND STORAGE CHIEF

New Plan Expected to
Save Cars and
Charges.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Reorganization of the war department, begun with the creation last month of the war council of high general officers, advanced a step further today with the appointment, by Secretary Baker of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, to serve also as director of war department transportation and storage.

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GERMANS ASK PEACE FIXED BY HINDENBURG

Mailed Fist' Crowd
Seeks to Force Out
Von Kuehmann.

(By the Associated Press.)

The situation arising in the disagreement between the Teutonic allies and the Bolshevik leaders in Russia still remains clouded owing to lack of definite information concerning the trend the negotiations are taking, or whether they have entirely ceased.

An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd quotes M. Radek, one of the Bolshevik delegates who has been treating with the Austrians and Germans in Petrograd, as declaring that the Bolsheviks are definitely strengthening the fighting front, but that the Russians will accept no help from the Entente allies if they are forced to fight again, as the Russians are fighting for an ideal and not for conquest.

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and dangerous characters who were giving aid and comfort to the enemy were among the number.

It was pointed out to the department of justice that a German spy would find it to his advantage to carry on his work if paroled to an American citizen, for such disposition would indicate the confidence of the American government in his integrity and tend to disarm suspicion. If later he should be caught at his espionage activities he had nothing to fear but internment.

Move to Safeguard Port.

The war department has under consideration a plan for the safeguarding of supplies of high explosives shipped by the government and the allies through the port of New York.

Secretary of War Baker and Irving P. Saypol, chief of the New York port war board, today conferred regarding plans looking primarily to the protection of the lives and property of New Yorkers from explosives.

Mr. Baker expressed the wish that the matter be not widely discussed beyond assuring New York that steps are being taken along this line.

It is known that the plan involves the acquisition of certain land for storage purposes.

SHOWS KAISER FEARS U. S.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special]—Secret regulations issued by the Kaiser's government, which have fallen into the hands of the state department, give conclusive proof that amazing mailed fist tactics have been resorted to in an effort to keep the truth of war's reverses from the German people.

The secret censorship regulations show that not only does the German government prohibit the publication of unfavorable war news, but that it suggests subjects which the newspapers are to discuss and indicates the manner in which these subjects are to be editorially dealt with.

One important regulation resulting from the exposure of this method of keeping the "Id" on German public opinion is that the German government fully realizes the extent of American war preparations and the menace they hold for Teutonic plans of conquest. A revelation equally important is that the German government encouraged the press to brand the American preparations as "bluff," which accounts for the insistence of the German press on discounting American military participation in France.

Special Rules in United States.

One of these paragraphs in the censorship regulations, under date of June 9, 1917, told of American plans to send five divisions to France and instructed the press to print the news only with certain suggested comment. The paragraph read:

"Petit Parisien informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the autumn. It is naturally suggested not to reproduce this information without comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must act on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America, 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed limits is impossible.

Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops in time for an immediate attack, which has been frequently discussed in the German war news, cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of that French news."

News to America.

Incidentally this news furnished the German press, a month after the United States entered the war, shows that the German government last June gave German papers news which papers in the United States to this day have been loath to print.

Another secret censorship order, to the press, dated June 6, warns the press that the German government fully realizes the importance of American war preparations, but cleverly suggests the use of the term "bluff," which has continued to accompany every German newspaper reference to American military plans.

This paragraph said:

"While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army of 1,000,000 strong to reinforce the French-English front is looked upon, in that form, as 'bluff,' the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked, that the other hand, that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are, therefore, as was intimated in the Reichstag at the time; not at all to be made light of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry."

PRIVATE CONTROL OF ROADS GONE IN PRESENT FORM?

New York, Jan. 7.—[Special]—"It looks as if the railroads have passed permanently from private control in the form that we have known it. Whether or not this is a good thing must now remain to be seen," said Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, and director of the war thrift and war savings stamp campaign, addressing members of the Rubber Association of America at an annual banquet at the Wadsworth Astoria tonight.

"The breakdown did not come on Dec. 28; it started far back of that in the unfair treatment the railroads have had. It lies in the impossible situation in which the railroads have been placed, with increasing cost of operation, rapidly increasing wages, higher cost of living in every particular, without an adequate increase in income."

"We are seeing the development of a type of state socialism the world over," he continued. "It is reflected in price fixing and fuel and food admissions."

J. D. Rockefeller Gives \$5,000,000 for War Work

New York, Jan. 7.—Receipt of a check for \$5,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller to enable the Rockefeller foundation to meet increasing demands for its various forms of war work.

AGED WOMAN DIES FROM GAS.

Christiania Metal, 77 years old, 2243 West 15th street, was found dead last night in the gas kitchen of her home.

GERMANS SPURN TERMS OF PEACE BY LLOYD GEORGE

Claim Speech Shows Entente Has Lost Its Powers.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—German newspapers containing comment on Premier Lloyd George's war aims speech of Saturday reached Amsterdam today. The *Vorwärts* Zeitung of Berlin says:

"This, the first tangible British peace offer, is a fresh indication of our strength and a proof of England's weakness. Peace conditions at the expense of our allies are unacceptable to us. Likewise peace terms offering the return of our colonies in exchange for reinforcement of the British position in Asia are unacceptable."

Lloyd George has made it clear to all allies that the German armies are fighting in the west at least as much for them as for Germany."

Seek to Disrupt Germany."

"Lloyd George's declarations show a tone in regard to us which is indeed changed," the *Vorwärts* Zeitung says, "but the old imperialistic aims are wholly maintained. The British premier denied his first declaration that he does not desire the destruction of Germany by his subsequent statement that he wishes to detach Alsace-Lorraine and give to Poland portions of Prussian territory in the east. Despite assurances to the contrary, he also wishes to rob Austria-Hungary and Turkey."

"Under a flow of phrases is apparent the old desire to smash Germany's power forever and safeguard England's power forever," the *Lokal Anzeiger* says. "The answer to this will be spoken by our armies in the west and by our U-boats."

Britain United by It.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—If the country's opinion can be judged by expressions in the London press it may be said that never before has Premier Lloyd George won such universal approval as is given to his statement of Saturday.

With the exception only of the Morning Post, which, however, is not opposed to the premier's thesis, the London papers join in a chorus of approval.

The Times declares it is the most important state document since the Declaration of War. It commends the moderation in the statement, which, it thinks may disconcert some tried friends and allies and even lead, itself, to enemy misinterpretation.

The Daily Mail says that nothing could be more simple or more democratic than the statement, and even forever," the *Lokal Anzeiger* says. "The answer to this will be spoken by our armies in the west and by our U-boats."

Paris Is Well Pleased.

(Copyright, 1918, by Press Publishing Company, New York.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Public opinion and the press here warmly praise Lloyd George's speech of Saturday, agreeing that the British premier's utterances may have important consequences. Le Monde says:

"Never have we seen the ideas of war and peace expressed with so much precision. The declaration calculated to satisfy the peoples of the Allies, even those of Russia."

"The speech is a most perfect expression of the conditions the allies demand for peace," says Figaro. "It is a noble, categorical response to the enemy's intransigence."

Marie Huitin, writing in the Echo de Paris, says:

"We may note the promise that will do eternal honor to British loyalty: Britain's pledge to stand by the side of France to the death."

The royalist organ, La Action Francaise, points out that the speech is a revision of the war aims of the entente that has been demanded from all sides. It is shown that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine is a sine qua non of peace."

ROADS EXPECT ONLY FEW MORE PASSENGER CUTS

The reduction of passenger train service in and out of Chicago has about reached its limit, according to head of various railroads. More than 300 passenger trains have already been taken off their runs in the east and a number have been withdrawn by western roads.

Traffic conditions in the east are deplorable, one Chicago executive said yesterday, whereas in the west there is little congestion, except that resulting from snow closing yards.

The committee recently appointed to reduce passenger train service in Chicago has been meeting daily, but has not as yet made a report. It is expected that its recommendations will be made public.

Dr. James McAdoo announced yesterday that he expects passenger train service out of Chicago to be further reduced, but the question of just what trains are to be taken off has been left to the discretion of the local committee.

The discontinuance of passenger and freight soliciting offices by the government, which will result in the discharge of thousands of agents and clerks, probably will be protested.

The Chicago Traffic club's directors discussed this matter at length yesterday and the question of forwarding a formal protest was left to the discretion of President Charles B. Hopper.

Detectives McGurk and Mulvihill Head List

The efficiency list for December of the detective servants of the police department has been posted. First place is given Frank McGurk and Patrick Mulvihill for the third consecutive month. They have headed the list six times in the last year. Johnson and Gratton were second and Egan and Piper third.

HIGH BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO U. S.

Lord Reading and Wife, Who Will Come to Washington.



PHOTO © CLINEINST.

Lord and Lady Reading

LANDIS DEFINES 'THE LOWEST MAN IN ALL AMERICA'

Time to Swat Anti-War Politicians, Says Judge.

"Now is the time to swat the parasitic politicians who are against America's war for democracy."

This was how Federal Judge K. M. Landis paid his respects to those public men who are opposed to the national government's war plans. The judge made a talk last night before the Covenant club.

"There are Germans in this country," said the judge, "who want to go back to Berlin after the war and ask the Kaiser for the right to wear a decoration because they aided in sacrificing this country."

There are Irish who are so mad at the British that they are not loyal Americans," he said.

"The lowest man in all America, however, is the politician who aspires to office on a nonwar basis. They are the men who are against the income tax and the compulsory service law. We have a chance at these fellows. Why not swat them one for me when you get to the polling place?"

One Basis for Office.

"Is the man right on the war?"

"ought to be considered as the basis for electing men to all offices, from president to constable. Make this your policy. Keep books on these politicians who would sacrifice your country."

"We ought to organize a regiment of lawyers to brand the 'whiners,' the men with large incomes who white against the income tax."

The judge prompted the meeting to a few cheers when he read a patriotic poem written by his son, Reed Landis, who is with the American overseas forces.

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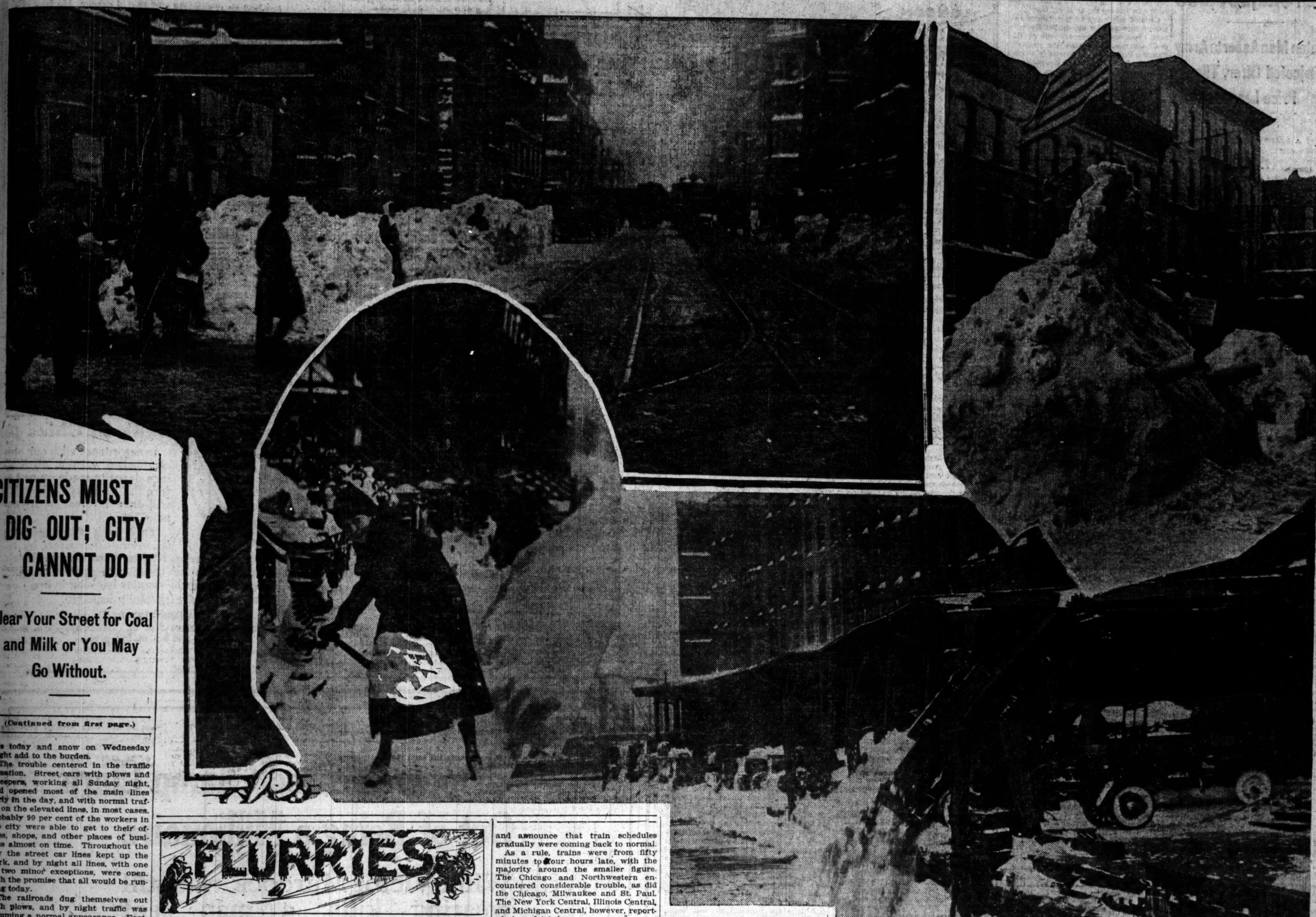
"Is the man right on the war?"

"ought to be considered as the basis for electing men to all offices, from president to constable. Make this your policy. Keep books on these politicians who would sacrifice your country."

"We ought to organize a regiment of lawyers to brand the 'whiners,' the men with large incomes who white against the

THE CITY TRIES TO DIG ITSELF OUT AFTER SMOOTHERING STORM

Photographs Taken Yesterday in Various Sections Show How Chicago Struggled to Emerge from the Snowdrifts.



CITIZENS MUST DIG OUT; CITY CANNOT DO IT

Clear Your Street for Coal and Milk or You May Go Without.

(Continued from first page.)

late today and snow on Wednesday might add to the burden.

The trouble centered in the traffic situation. Streets, with plows and sweepers, working all Sunday night, had opened most of the main arteries in the day, and with normal traffic on the elevated lines, in most cases, probably 90 per cent of the workers in the city were able to get to their offices, shops, and other places of business almost on time. Throughout the day the street car lines kept up the work, and by night all lines, with one or two minor exceptions, were open, with the promise that all would be running today.

The railroads dug themselves out with plows, and by night traffic was resuming a normal appearance. Eastern trains came in almost on time, reporting no trouble until they came within seventy-five miles of the city. Northwestern trains were late, but reported improving conditions.

Milk Supply Cut.

Little serious suffering was caused by food shortage, though the milk supply was cut in half by inability of many milk trains to get to the city in time for regular deliveries. Officials and producers and distributors, backed by the word of the railroads, promised that normal milk supply tomorrow. There was plenty of food in the city, though local deliveries were slow and irregular.

FLURRIES

An eight pound baby slid into the world on the crest of the storm yesterday when Mrs. Daniel McGinnons, wife of an Evanston fireman, was taken to the Evanston hospital on a sled, because ambulances could not pass through the snow.

Sympathy for the "poor postmen" went strong according to mail carriers, who were forced to be trudging through the snow under heavy loads. One mail carrier reported he had only two letters to deliver all day, mail failing to arrive at his station.

At 2 a. m. yesterday morning Nicolo A. Lies, engineer at the Chicago Normal college, started cleaning a path from the building to the Rock Island railroad station. Then he started back to the school only to find that the Paul railroad as the highest bidder.

Fancy prices for milk made their appearance with the storm. A. J. Vye of 2024 Sheridan road reports that he was asked 25 cents a quart for milk and that he saw one man buy three quarts for 75 cents.

many drifts from shipping even after they got the milk. Bottling plants and creameries at Crystal Lake, Harvard, Big Foot, Poplar Grove, Twin Tree, Mokena, Gurnee, Grayslake, Round Lake, Spring Grove, and Libertyville reported they received between 50 and 75 per cent of the normal supply.

Other Food Troubles.

Shipping and hauling activities had to be suspended in the produce trade because of the storm. Prices, however, were not greatly affected.

At the stockyards hundreds of cars of live stock that should have been in during the morning did not reach the market until too late to be placed on the market. Eleven thousand hogs and several hundred cattle and sheep were carried over unsold. Prices were advanced to the extent of 35¢ to 40¢ cents a hundred pounds for sheep and lambs.

WAR PLANTS SUFFER.

Delay in government war contract work was caused by the storm in the Calumet region, approximately 7,000 steel and munitions workers being snowbound in their homes. The plants employ around 23,000 men. The most serious condition was caused by the fuel shortage.

Coke is supplied by the blast furnaces and ovens of the Calumet region by the Illinois steel company in South Chicago and transported by the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad. The company's plan is said to be the largest in the United States, employing about

and announce that train schedules gradually were coming back to normal.

As a rule, trains were from fifty minutes to four hours late, with the majority around the same figure. The Chicago and Northwestern encountered considerable trouble, as did the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The New York Central, Illinois Central, and Michigan Central, however, reported cleared tracks.

St. Paul train No. 502, due in Chicago at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while a Big Four train from Cincinnati, due to arrive at 7 o'clock, steamed in at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The passengers on this train went hungry until 9 o'clock, noon, when a stop was made at Kankakee.

Flyer Almost on Time.

The Twentieth Century Limited over the New York Central was less than an hour late yesterday, arriving at Englewood exactly on time. Trains reported that the storm belt extended east for about fifty miles, and that congestion inside this belt was responsible for all New York Central delays.

The Badger State Express, No. 516, from St. Paul and Minneapolis, arrived here approximately eighteen hours late. Train No. 520, from Elroy, Wis., reached almost twenty-three hours late on what is normally a seven hour journey. The Northwestern reported serious trouble on this entire line.

Persons depending on the Illinois Central suburban service waited for hours to get trains, to give up finally in disgust. The service is intermittent at regular intervals. The intermittent service was operated over the through trains, which are in the middle of the group. At most of the stations men and women clambered through drifts four and five feet high to get to the tracks.

THE COAL SITUATION

"Let every one do his part toward cutting a path for coal trucks and other wagons by getting out in the street with a shovel and helping clear away the drifts near his home and we will have little trouble. The job is too big for the city."

This is one of the remedies proposed by Raymond E. Durham, chairman of the Cook county committee of the fuel administrator.

"No car of coal are being handled today," continued Mr. Durham. "It may be a couple of days before the tracks are clear enough to enable switching to be resumed. An unusually large number of cars have been loaded at the mines and we will have a good supply when they are sent to us."

Another industry crippled was the Union Drawn Steel company plant, which normally employs 500 men, and is engaged on a contract for aeroplane pipes.

RAILROADS WINNING OUT

Following a thirty-six hour battle with wind and snow, railroads entering Chicago last night were able to report partial victory over the drifts.

SCHOOLS HANDICAPPED.

The snowstorm played havoc with

ILLINOIS, IOWA AND WISCONSIN TOWNS Emerge

The upper picture gives a view of Dearborn street looking north from in front of The Tribune building, and showing the effective clearing of the car tracks. At the right is one of the snow forts which sprang up in various quarters as shovelers, in the streets heaped the snow in places almost even with second story windows. This fort, complete with stovepipe cannon and flying the Stars and Stripes

from its peak, was photographed in North Clark street.

Below at the left Miss Harriet Harnishmaker is shown digging her way through the drifts in front of her home.

At the right below is a line of trucks dumping the snow into the river at State street.

Similar scenes were enacted in practically all quarters of the city.

DIG!

City Ordinance Requires Property Holders to Clear Sidewalks of Snow and Ice.

FIFTY SCHOOLS PERILLED.

Fifty or more schools have a supply to last only three days or less. The schools being forced of laborers and students will be put at work this morning in an attempt to clear a way to the schools whose coal supply is exhausted.

Retrains show that almost all towns in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa were touched by the storm, a snowfall of from six to ten inches being driven by a high wind into deep drifts.

From Rock Island, Ill., it was reported that the traffic tieup prevented many from getting to their places in the army arsenal shops and other plants working on war contracts.

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Retrains show that almost all towns in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa were touched by the storm, a snowfall of from six to ten inches being driven by a high wind into deep drifts.

At the request of Frank J. Bennett, commissioner of public works, the schools were closed an hour early so that the boys could shovel snow in the neighborhood of their homes.

Show plows and trouble crews have been constantly at work throughout forty-eight hours on the surface lines, with the result that not only main trunk lines, but crosstown lines, have been cleared.

Thousands of loop workers were unable to report for duty yesterday morning, but it is announced that the usual traffic will be carried today. After noon yesterday the main trunk of regular schedules began.

The elevated lines were troubled somewhat in the early part of the day, because the heavy strain of traffic was thrown upon them, but as the surface lines began picking up the elevated operation resumed its normal trend.

THREE DEATHS IN STORM

Three deaths and many injuries to persons and property have been reported since the blizzard. Joseph H. Edwards, a traffic superintendent for the Chicago and North Western, was crushed to death between a snow plow and a Forty-seventh street car.

Joseph Hellerman, 70 years old, was found Sunday in a snowdrift into which he had sunk exhausted.

Frank J. Morris of 2353 South California avenue was found dead in the snow in West Fourteenth street.

John Hagen, 50 years old, who had been employed by Meyer Brothers, 1844 Orchard street, teaming for contractors, died at Kingley and Rush streets yesterday while digging out of the company's wagon. His death is believed to have been due to heart disease, accentuated by exposure.

WOMAN NEARLY FROZEN.

Leona Whittier of 5641 Normal avenue was found nearly frozen near her home. She had become exhausted in holding out against the storm. Miss Marie McPhillips of 713 North Christians avenue was struck by a Madison street car near California avenue.

Falls on the ice were responsible for

CAR SERVICE

Surface Lines Return to Normal Trend After 48 Hours.

CAR SERVICE

Surface Lines Return to Normal Trend After 48 Hours.

Injuries to a dozen or more persons, three of them policemen.

More than 500 buildings in course of construction over the city were tied up by the storm and workmen compelled to sit out.

Thousands of men, many of them cut off from communication with the city, spent yesterday digging themselves out and attempting to restore normal conditions. Transportation of farm products was still impaired, as most country roads are impassable.

SAYS REFUSAL OF WOOL COST U.S. \$20,000,000

Boston Man Asserts Army Rejected Offer, Then Price Leaped.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special]—Refusal of the war department and Council of National Defense to accept an offer of the Boston Wool Dealers' association last spring for all wool on hand to be held at a given price has cost the government more than \$20,000,000 up to the present.

This assertion was made to the Senate committee on military affairs today by Winthrop L. Marvin, Boston, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, who said he thought the government's action in refusing to take advantage of the wool dealers' offer was one of the gravest blunders of the war.

Kaplan in Again.

In its inquiry today the committee also inquired closely into reasons for government commandeering of the Millbrook and Thames River woolen mills in Connecticut, mills owned by relatives of Samuel M. Kaplan, a member of the defense council's committee on supplies. Testimony was introduced showing that the owners of the mills sought to have them commandeered and that they also sought to borrow \$50,000 from the government with which to extend their plants in order to take care of government contracts.

Grounds for Suspicion.

"Didn't you think there was anything suspicious?" Senator Weeks asked, "in the fact that the owners of these mills urged the government to commandeer their plants and at the same time sought to borrow money from the government with which to enlarge their plants to handle government business?"

"I did not think there was anything suspicious," Polak replied, "because I was concerned only with the legal aspect of the case. When the mill owners suggested something about borrowing money I told them I had nothing to do with that and they then would have to consult other sources."

As a matter of fact, according to Senator Weeks, the mills were unable to furnish bond later required by the government for money advances and did not receive any loan.

Hold Civilian Contract.

Senator Frelinghuysen informed into the record a letter from Brod. & Co. of New York, who had a civilian contract with the Thames River mills, showing that the company sold goods contracted for by them to the government at any advance in price after the mill was commandeered.

In his letter to Senator Frelinghuysen, Albert L. Siff, head of the firm, wrote:

"Since members of the Kaplan family have become associated with government work their names do not appear as owners of their mills."

"It might be interesting to learn whether the paternalists led them to turn these goods over to the government at a higher price. If they charged the government a higher price for civilian cloth, this fact would prove conclusively that they had exploited their connections."

Sold at Advance.

Testimony was later given to show the civilian goods in the mills were turned over to the government at an advance over the civilian contract price when the plant was commandeered. Attorney Polak, explaining that the government held out no relief to the civilian who lost his goods because of government action, denominated his loss "an accident of war."

Mr. Marvin, who discussed the wool situation with the committee, pointed out the committee on supplies in its action changing specifications for army uniform cloth, but thought that the government had not taken advantage last spring of offers of wool before prices began to rise at a rapid rate.

"Was it not perfectly apparent that the price of wool would advance sharply with the outbreak of war?" asked Senator Weeks.

No Army "Precedent."

"What reason did the war department give for refusing to take advantage of this patriotic offer?" Senator Weeks continued.

"I understand Secretary Baker and the quartermaster general held that there was no precedent for the acceptance of such an offer," replied the witness.

The wool manufacturers' committee, acting in an advisory capacity to the National Council of Defense, assumed entire responsibility for the new specifications permitting a mixture of 35 per cent substitute or reworked wool. That change was made because the wool manufacturers who made the cloth believed this would be warmer and more comfortable than the mixture of cotton previously used.

"Was this the only reason for the change?" was asked.

"No; there was another very important reason. There was an impending famine in the wool market."

Mrs. W. R. Hearst Heads New York Defense Board

New York, Jan. 7.—Mrs. William Randolph Hearst was named today by Mayor Hylan as chairman of the women's branch of the mayor's committee on national defense, after he had accepted the resignations of both the men and women appointed by former Mayor Mitchell. He has not yet appointed a chairman for the men's committee.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

FRENCH FRONT

PARIS, Jan. 7.—In the Champs-Élysées our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Mont Hau.

On the left bank of the Meuse our troops repulsed an attempted German raid upon our trenches north of Hill 304. On the right bank the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Bézons and Chambres. In the sector north of St. Mihiel a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front.

AVIATION.

During the day of Jan. 5 four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and a fifth by our special guns.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

Both artillery displayed activity to-day north of St. Quentin and in Upper Alsace, in the region north of the Rhine-Rhône canal.

BRITISH.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—There was occasional hostile artillery activity southeast of Messines (Flanders).

NIGHT STATEMENT.

A raid attempted early this morning southeast of Ypres was repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire.

The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

AVIATION.

Twelve thousand rounds were fired on Sunday from machine guns at hostile troops, transports, and other targets, and nearly three tons of bombs were dropped on different objectives.

Six hostile machines were downed in air fighting and two others driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Western theater. Hostile artillery duels developed during the afternoon on the salient position east of Ypres and on isolated sectors between the roads leading from Arras and Peronne to Cambrai. Between the Miette and the Aisne and on both sides of the Orne and the west bank of the Moselle artillery and mine firing increased.

The infantry activity was limited to forced reconnaissance.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

Increased firing activity in the salient position northeast of Ypres continues.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN. Rome, Jan. 7.—There have been reciprocal bursts of fire between Prato and Cimino, in the Guidicaria valley, and more intense activity on the part of medium caliber enemy guns in the Zugna and the region of the Lagarina valley.

On the plateau our batteries made effective shots against enemy transports and troops on the march behind the lines.

There also has been activity by re-

WHERE GERMANS MAY STRIKE



Where Germany will strike in its expected grand offensive on the western front is the absorbing military problem of the allies. The shifting of large reserves to the west from the Russian and Italian fronts, it is believed, gives Von Hindenburg a preponderance of men and guns for the time being. Verdun, the Vosges, Cambrai, and Flanders have all been considered as possible areas for the next big German smash.

Among late reports, however, is

concerning detachments. North of Costalunga Austrian parties were driven back and followed up by our patrols, which made a few prisoners.

Violent concentrations of fire by our batteries against enemy positions have been answered by persistent shelling of our lines. Enemy positions and the rear areas between Vidor and Ponte della Fruili have been repeatedly shelled with excellent results by French and British batteries.

At some points British patrols have forced the Plave and caused alarm in the enemy's lines. On the plain there has been moderate artillery activity.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Conditions are unchanged.

ALBANIAN FRONT

ITALIAN. Rome, Jan. 7.—In Albania, on the Osum river, a large enemy detachment which had been down Sunday attacked our

Albanian bands was driven back by our regular troops, who had promptly arrived on the scene.

ARABIAN FRONT

BRITISH. LONDON, Jan. 7.—On Saturday a strong reconnaissance was made toward the Hatun and Jabir defenses, the former being destroyed by us. Airplanes cooperated with our artillery, which did great execution on the enemy's infantry in the open with direct observation at effective range. The enemy suffered severe casualties from both our artillery and rifle fire.

Macedonian Front

FRENCH. PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was no event of importance.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Conditions are unchanged.

CHURCH WORKERS IN EDUCATION VIEW WAR ISSUES

that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The party demands that free and absolutely independent expression of will shall be guaranteed to the peoples concerned.

Germany has recognized the Finnish people, says an official Berlin dispatch.

The relation of education to the war and to conditions following the establishment of peace and a new world order, will be discussed by the presidents of 250 colleges, church boards of education representing nineteen religious denominations with a constituency of 17,000,000, and church workers in state universities, at a series of meetings which begin at 10 o'clock today and conclude Friday evening.

The council of boards of education will meet today at the Edgewater Beach hotel. This evening at 7:30 o'clock the 250 college church workers in state universities will begin their session. Tomorrow evening there will be joint sessions and on Thursday at 8 p. m. the association of American colleges will begin its sessions at the Hotel La Salle.

Bolsheviks Prepare to Fight. LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Bolsheviks are definitely strengthening the front, Petrograd advises say. The correspondent of the Daily News obtained this information from M. Radek, one of the Russian delegates who took a prominent part in the negotiations with the Austrians and Germans at Petrograd. He said the Bolsheviks were intending to send home all who did not wish to fight, so that they would have an army which was willing to fight for an ideal.

The correspondent asked what would be the attitude of the Bolsheviks in case of actual war, with regard to help from the allies. M. Radek replied:

"We do not desire their help. Our strength lies in our numbers, and if we accepted help from the allies the significance of our position would be destroyed. The weaker we are the stronger we are. The Germans can drive us back, but what good would it do them?"

"We stand for a democratic peace. So do the German working classes. If the German government attacks us it will display itself to its own people in its true light."

Four Republican Mayors Now Rule Calumet Region

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 7.—[Special]—Four Republican mayors took office today in the cities of the Calumet region, accompanied by practically straight ticket administrations.

The new mayors are Dan Brown of Hammond, William Hodges of Gary, and Leo McCormack of East Chicago.

Have You Tried HOLSUM COFFEE Roasted Yesterday?

The only coffee that is delivered to you the day after it is roasted. New idea.

Fresh at your grocer's every morning.

Fresh

Pure

Delicious

Everything still in the bean to insure a good cup of coffee. Sold at all grocers, 30¢ the pound. The only coffee with a Money Back guarantee. Delivered by our HOLSUM BREAD wagons to your grocer every morning. Try a pound today.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to put an edge on your appetite, put power in your blood, induce restful sleep and restore your nerve force.

Scott's is a true tonic-food.

Always Free From Alcohol.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined and purified so that it is free from impurities.

Scott & Sons, Bloomsbury, N.J.

17th St.

HOLESUM BREAD

Pure

Rich-flavored

Tempting Bread.

Makes wholesome children and grown-ups. At all grocers. Fresh every morning. Say HOLSUM when you order your pound or your loaf today. Your grocer has it.

The Heissler & Junge Co.

Roasters of HOLSUM Coffee

Bakers of HOLSUM Bread

Scott & Sons, Bloomsbury, N.J.

17th St.

KAISER SUBJECT NOW RULES IN MICHIGAN CITY

Miller Takes Over Office of Mayor as New Suit Is Started.

Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 7.—[Special]—Michigan City has been under the rule of a subject of the Kaiser since noon and the street cars seem to run along in the same old way.

The ruler's name is Frederick Charles Miller. He has thus far weathered the attacks in state and federal courts to his office.

While attorneys at Valparaiso, Porter county, this morning were making a showing before Circuit Judge Loring in another determined effort to halt Miller in his march on the city hall Miller and his cohorts were preparing for the march.

On the stroke of 12 Miller took the old police force under his wing for protection's sake and then announced the appointment of Edward Hanley as city controller and heir to the throne.

Takes Possession of Office.

With this formalities out of the way, Miller and Hanley went to the controller's office, where Hanley was given physical possession. Miller then swooped down upon the mayor's office. Mayor Krueger was out. Friends said he had just gone out to put his horse in out of the blizzard, which then was at its height. The office was unoccupied.

The imperial staff must strive to induce France to make peace on that score—the score that America will not make ready in time. That is the reason why the front from the Alps to the channel has assumed a greater importance than at any time since the battle of Verdun.

Must Call Greatest Leaders.

"One of the greatest men in Europe," Mr. McCormick continued, "whose name I wish I might give this house, said: 'You Americans will have to include in the administration of the war the greatest talents in America. You will have to call to Washington your greatest leaders, regardless of past political differences and personal animosities.'

"This must we do in America in order to mobilize and to direct the industrial and military forces of the greatest of all democracies."

Hearing Goes Over.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 7.—The Michigan City mayoralty case was argued all day before Judge Loring in the Porter Circuit court and was continued until Thursday. Former Mayor Krueger asks for a temporary injunction against Miller.

Inventor of Dynamite Gun, Used by T. R., Dies

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.—Winfred Scott Sims, inventor of the Sims Dudley dynamite gun, used by the Cuban insurgents and also by the Rough Riders in the battle of Santiago, died in a hospital here today.

Jackie Doss of Penumbria.

M. H. Vierstaaff of Pleasant Hill, Mo., a Jackie at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, died last night at St. Luke's hospital of penumbria.

BANKING HOURS

Savings Dep't—10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays—8 a. m. to

2 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

DECISION FROM SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS DRAFT

Objections Are Ruled Out as Not Worthy of Comment.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Every contention raised against the selective draft act was overruled today by the Supreme court today in a unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice White, upholding the law as constitutional. Authority to enact the statute and to send forces to fight the enemy wherever he may be found, the court held, lies in the clauses of the constitution giving congress the power to declare war and to raise and support armies.

"As the mind cannot conceive an army without the men to compose it," said the chief justice, "on the face of the constitution the objection that it does not appear to provide for such men would seem to be too frivolous for further notice."

The opinion took up and definitely disposed of each of the many questions raised by counsel for the convicted persons whose appeals brought the law before the court.

No action was taken by the court in the several pending cases involving charges of conspiracy to prevent carrying out the purposes of the law. It is understood that these cases, which include the appeals of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Louis Kramer, and Morris Becker, convicted in New York, later may be made the subject of a separate opinion.

Decision of Chief Justice.

The decision was made by Chief Justice White.

"The possession of authority to enact the statute," said the chief justice, "must be found in the clauses of the constitution giving congress power to declare war, . . . to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years . . . to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

"As the mind cannot conceive an army without the men to compose it, on the face of the constitution the objection that it does not give power to provide for such men would seem to be too frivolous for further notice."

Denies the Power Granted.

"It is said, however, that since, under the constitution, as originally framed, state citizenship was primary and United States citizenship but derivative and dependent thereon, the power conferred upon congress to raise armies was only coterminous with United States citizenship and could not be exerted so as to cause that citizenship to lose its dependent character and dominate state citizenship. That proposition simply denies to congress the power to raise armies which the constitution gives.

It is argued further that a complete military service is required to meet a free service and in conflict with all the great guarantees of the constitution as to individual liberty. It must be assumed that the authority to raise armies was intended to be limited to the right to call an army into existence counting alone upon the willingness of the citizen to do his duty in time of public need—that is, in time of war. The premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion.

Does Not Deserve Notice.

"It remains only to consider contentions which, while not disputing power, challenge the act because of the repugnancy to the constitution supposed to result from some of its provisions.

"First, we are of the opinion that the contention that the act is void as a delegation of federal power to state officials because of some of its administrative features is too wanting in merit to require further notice.

"Second, we think that the contention that the statute is void because vesting administrative officers with legislative discretion has been so completely adversely settled as to require reference only to some of the decided cases. A like conclusion also adversely disposes of a similar claim concerning the conferring of judicial power.

"And we pass without anything but statement, the proposition that an establishment of a civil service of interference with the free exercise of the right of repugnance to the first amendment resulted from the exemption clauses of the act to which we at the outset referred, because we think its unreasonableness too apparent to require us to do more.

Refuted by Own Statement.

Finally, as we are unable to conceive upon what theory the exacting by government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty of contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary servitude in violation of the prohibitions of the thirteenth amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to the effect is refuted by its mere statement."

Illinois Flag Day.

Officers Installed.

Officers of the Illinois department, American Flag Day association, were installed at the Great Northern hotel last night by Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Batavia, Ill., national president. The new officers for Illinois are:

President—Capt. R. Lewis.

Vice president—Sergeant.

Secretary—M. S. Rafford.

Treasurer—M. Sieckler.

There will be a meeting of the national organization at the Hotel Sherman on Feb. 5.

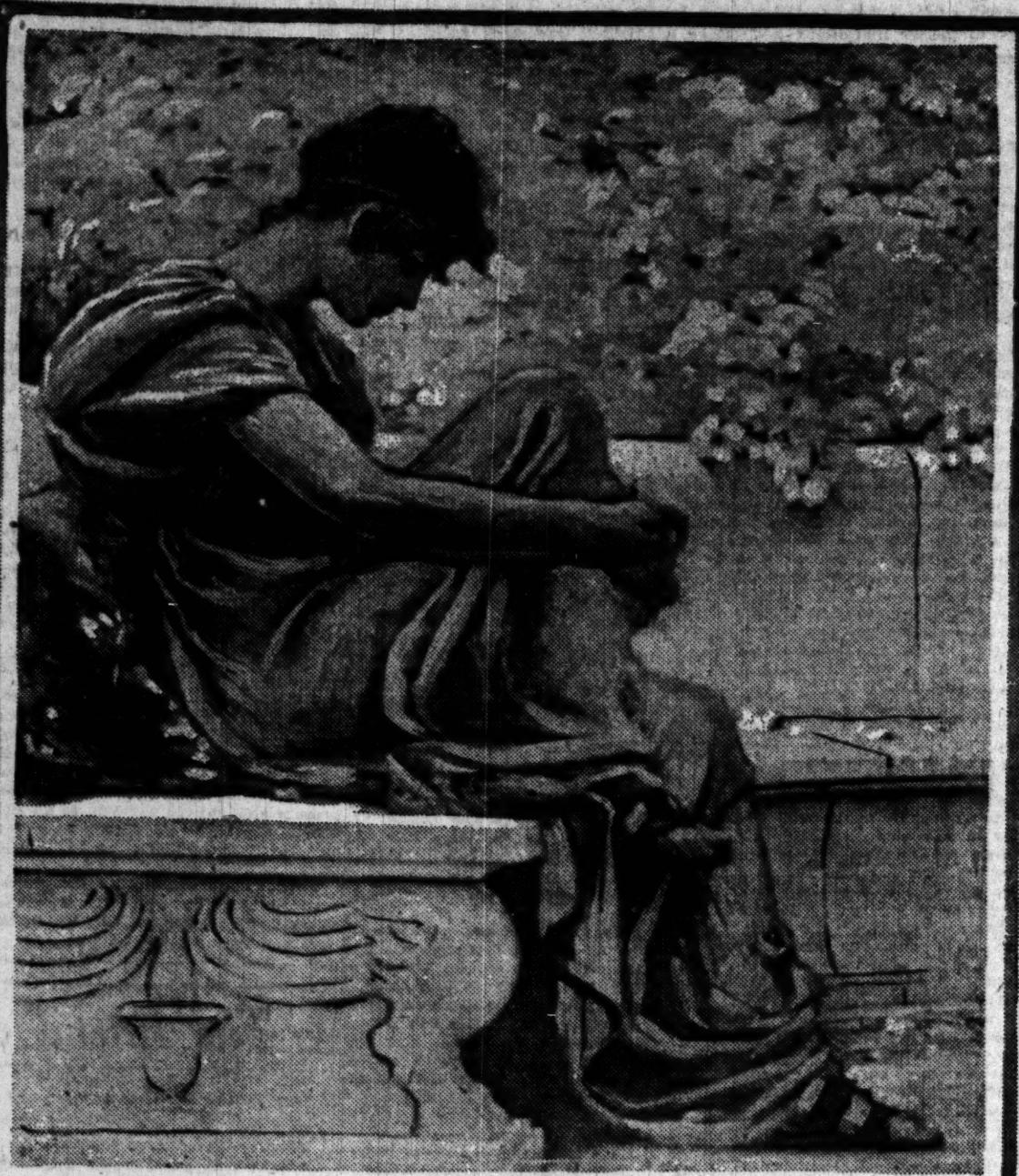
Government Can Seize

Big Bridge at St. Louis

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The rail and administration held today that the municipal bridge between St. Louis and East St. Louis can be taken over by the government. Compensation will be decided later.

ART INSTITUTE EXHIBIT FEATURE

One of Many Paintings by Alumni Which Are to Be Shown to the Public, Beginning Today.



"Day Dreams" by George Barse, Jr.

CHICAGO TROOPS TO FIGHT BATTLE WITH SNOW DRIFT

Endurance of the Men Will Be Tested at Camp Grant.

Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Chicago's soldiers of the One Hundred and Seventy-second infantry brigade are facing a novel test of strength and endurance. An encampment was made from regimental headquarters to the front with pit strength against two and one-half miles of breast high snow, digging its own path to the rifle range, tomorrow morning and clearing pits and firing points for a day's musketry practice.

March Starts Early.

The order, issued by Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hart, summons every regiment of the brigade to begin its laborious march promptly at 7:30. Each man will be provided with a shovel and in addition will carry his rifle. Officers and men are eager for the battle and declare that before noon the range will be swept clean, field kitchens and lines of communication established and arms inspected for the target engagement.

Sentries Have Hard Time.

Company K of the Three Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry, known as "Hell Hounds," has won honorable mention for its part in the storm. Beaten by the persistent gale that drove stinging snow straight ahead of it, selectives familiar with Chicago winters only performed guard duty faithfully throughout the night. On one post it was physically impossible to make headway against the storm and on one post the drifts were so deep that the sentinel was compelled to crawl about his station, making only one tour in two hours.

PLEADS GUILTY TO KILLING WIFE.

William J. Palmer of 4854 West Superior street here pleaded guilty yesterday to killing his wife. He strangled her throat in front of their home on Nov. 4.

WURLITZER
for
Victrolas

329-331 S. Wabash Ave.

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

A delicious health drink.
Non-irritating. Pure.
Get a case for home use.
At grocers', at drugists',
in fact at all places where
good drinks are sold.

LEMP, Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS
Syrup, Liqueur & Co.
Distillers
Chicago.

ARMY UNREST

200 Applications for Discharge from Prairie Division Ascribed to Government Failure to Aid Families.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Congressman Juul of Chicago transmitted to the war department today an offer by George V. Spoor of the Essanay company of the plans of a trench machine known as the mechanical ferret.

The machine was invented by a man named Brugger employed by the Essanay company, who perfected the adaptation of the machine to photography in taking pictures. The machine, which is operated by electricity, will dig a tunnel, it is claimed, at the rate of fifty feet an hour.

Mr. Spoor informed Congressman Juul that the Germans offered Brugger \$1,000,000 for the invention in 1915. The British secret service intercepted the German offer and subsequently sought to purchase the invention on their own account. Mr. Spoor offers the invention to the American government royalty free.

U. S. Guard Barracks on Municipal Pier

Two battalions of the new United States guard, to be armed with the old Krag-Jorgensen rifles and uniformed in blue, are to be quartered on the municipal pier as soon as they can be organized. In all four battalions are to be formed in Chicago. Men between 31 and 45 years old are needed. Enlistments are for the duration of the war.



WILSON'S Clearance of Skates

In the midst of the skating season we are offering this week many wonderful values in high grade skates, and skates and shoes combined, at a saving worth your while.

Get Them Now and Enjoy Life.

We have classed these in lots to make your selection easy.

Lot No. 1—Clamp Skates at..... \$1.00
Lot No. 2—Rink Skates at..... 1.50
Lot No. 3 and 4—Clamp Skates, Men's & Women's, value 3.50. 2.50
Lot No. 5—Rink Skates, value 5.00. 3.00
Lot No. 6—Rink and Figure Skates, value 8.00. 4.00
Lot No. 7—Rink and Figure Skates, value 10.00. 5.00
Nestor Johnson's Hockey or Racers. 8.45
Plaster Racers and Hockey 10.00 special at..... 6.75
Men's Shoes and Skates Attached. 3.75

Not all sizes in all lots, but sizes to fit you.

Charge Accounts
THOS. E. WILSON & CO.
On Wilson's Corner
OUTDOOR OUTFITTERS

ART INSTITUTE ALUMNI'S WORK ON EXHIBITION

Largest Collection Ever Gathered in the City Shown Today.

BY LOUISE JAMES BARGELT.

The largest exhibit of its kind ever held at the Art Institute of Chicago will open today. It is a collection of paintings and sculpture by alumni of the institute.

There are names familiar and names famous on the exhibits—pictures by artists of national reputation and sculpture by men of international reputation. It is an exhibit which will prove of unusual popularity both in account of the scope of its subject matter and the variety and interest of the artists represented.

In the first and largest gallery of the new annex where the exhibit is hung you will see a score of paintings, some of which you have seen in previous exhibits at the institute, others which are quite new, but all of them by men whose works is tried and tested and found essentially worth while.

Illinoisan's Work Shown.

You will see "Abandoned" by Wilson Irvine, an Illinoisan by birth, whose landscapes are frequently seen in this city and who is finely represented in the permanent collection of the institute. H. S. Hubbell, who is represented in the Luxembourg, Paris, and the Museum of Lille, France, has a delightful canvas of a small child which he calls "Tweedie Jr." Victor Higgins has an especially strong Western painting, characteristic of her temperament and treatment; Karl Kraft a quiet, sunny landscape; L. Ritman one of the most exquisite nudes I have ever seen; Oliver Dennett Grover, two excellent landscapes; William Wend, a "Golden Glow" spacious colorful; and Frank Duveneck, a portrait of John W. Alexander.

A charming, misty, poetry fraught canvas is "Moonlight in the Mist," by Adolph Shreyer, while contrasting with it in spirit and treatment is the brilliantly gleaming picture of snow and ice, and sunlight by Gardner Symons.

Many Pictures Stand Out.

To begin to mention the pictures that stand out among the many collected and on exhibit would be impossible in a brief review. There are those that persist in the memory, however, even in the most casual survey. There is "The Encore," by Ethel Coe, an instructor in the institute school, which possessed a striking quality of originality and execution.

John S. Burns, in charge of headquarters yesterday, said that exemption boards must induct a man on request, provided he is not needed to fill out a deferred quota.

Col. James Romayne, who was given

charge of the draft work during the absence of Maj. June C. Smith, was marooned on a snowbound passenger train between Springfield and Chicago and did not arrive in Chicago until several hours after his office closed.

Several boards have moved their offices lately without notifying headquarters, and this has caused delay and confusion.

Innumerable registrants have complained of inability to find their local boards. Representative Burns said yesterday that he wanted all boards which have moved to notify him.

Local board No. 54 has moved from

4354 Broadway to 4078 Broadway.

SHRAPNEL

A patriotic program under the auspices of the community council of the Harrison Technical High school district will be given at the Harrison Technical High school tomorrow night.

Admission is free, but for adults only. To save coal the program will begin promptly at 7:30 p. m.

The government yesterday opened a free day school for marine engineers in Chicago. It is under the direction of the United States shipping board. Applicants are directed to report to the steamboat inspector's office, room 529 Federal building. A night school will be opened here next Monday. The day course here will last four weeks and the night course ten weeks, the latter being open three nights each week. At the end of these courses others will be started.

is a piece of work of decided strength and attraction.

Anywhere one sees A. B. Davies he is supremely recognizable, and here in his "Sacramental Trees," the same as in any other place, he is quite himself, even if one had not seen the canvas before. Quite an individual is Albert Sterner's dancer and G. Bertram Hartman's fantase, which hangs next to a Mephistophelean picture of light and baubles by Howard Brown.

Eclectic, but Strong.

Levy has a portrait of a young woman, eccentrically rendered, but strong; C. Martin Henning a softly colored painting, filled with purple shadows, and also a Indian portrait; F. S. Hall has a lifelike picture of a dog which calls "The Lady of the Lake," and Ravinia has a crowd of Indians which is highly colored and full of action.

Among the pieces of sculpture is Emil Zettler's "Job," which took the prize last year of \$1,000, and Emory Seidel's bronze figure, "Miss Davis."

VOLUNTEERS SAY DRAFT BOARDS HOLD THEM BACK

A number of registrants who want to enter the service before the next call comes have complained to draft headquarters that their local boards refused to induct them into the service when required to do so. The local boards are engaged with work in connection with the exemption.

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CAPT. DEWEY IS MADE AN AID TO MAJ. GEN. BALLOU

A former Chicago politician, Capt. Chauncey Dewey, artillery brigade, Eighty-ninth division, national army, was appointed yesterday as aid de camp to Maj. Gen. Ballou, in command of the division. News of this reached Chicago last night from Camp Funston.

Capt. Dewey was a former political power in Second ward political affairs. For a few years he was Republican ward committeeman. He was commissioned last August at the conclusion of the officers' training camp at Fort Riley.

In 1909 Capt. Dewey, who was on the governor's military staff, was spoken of as a candidate for postmaster. He was a member of the board of local improvements under Mayor Burns. For the last few years Capt. Dewey, who quit Chicago politics, has spent most of his time on his ranch in northwestern Kansas.

GULDEN'S READY TO USE MUSTARD

Gulden's rare flavor always pleases. Special blending of nature's purest materia. All grinders and deliessent. A. American Standard Popular Size 15c

"Built Like a Skyscraper"



SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

don't sag, because the framework is "Built Like a Skyscraper." And afterwards the whole file is electric-welded into a unit of solid steel. No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

When Shaw-Walker drawers are loaded to capacity, they still "coast" swiftly, smoothly, silently. And they never rebound. Stay shut without a perfunctuous mechanism.

Put a Shaw-Walker into your office. If it isn't better than any file you ever saw—your money back.

Phone for a Shaw-Walker today.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well

The Chicago Tribune.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 6, 1898, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All classified advertising, mercantile, wire, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

WAR REVENUE.

Concerned as most of us are with the more spectacular phases of the war, few people realize or appreciate the extraordinary financial problems that must be solved.

The latest official statement of the country's finances is contained in Secretary McAdoo's annual report. It shows that the funds raised by the first two Liberty loans and the new war revenue act will be utterly inadequate to meet our expenditures up to June 30 of this year. Mr. McAdoo frankly says it will be necessary to raise an additional \$9,000,000,000 within the next seven months.

It is the general impression that we have already dug pretty deep into our pockets to pay for Liberty loans, not to speak of the new taxes which will come due within a few months. The total receipts from these sources do not exceed \$1,000,000,000. But if Mr. McAdoo's estimates are accurate we shall have to raise more than double this sum before the first of July.

How can this be done? Mr. McAdoo says he favors the issuance of bonds, preferring that method to further taxation until the general economy of the country has readjusted itself to war conditions. That is about the sum total of his contribution in the way of constructive suggestions, and this absence of any far-sighted treatment of our economic future has aroused some very pointed criticism. It is recalled that other secretaries of the treasury—notably Secretary Chase in 1863, a period of great financial uncertainty—have taken the initiative not only in making a clear analysis of conditions but in recommending constructive fiscal legislation. Mr. McAdoo in his report has not even seen fit to urge a budget system of appropriations, for which there admittedly is a crying need.

Congress is now considering a revision of the revenue laws. Without intelligent commanding leadership the prospect cannot be said to be very hopeful. The extremists pointing to the alleged necessity for raising nearly \$10,000,000,000 within seven months, will insist on taxation to the very limit. Senator Smoot, who suffers by reason of his past reputation as a reactionary, is endeavoring to reform the existing war revenue act along more equitable and scientific lines.

The primary need would seem to be a thoroughgoing study of the whole problem. If the different phases of financing the war are considered piecemeal the result cannot be otherwise than confusing and unsatisfactory. The first step in making an intelligent analysis of our fiscal problem is the adoption of a budget system. With eleven or more committees all busily making appropriations simultaneously, it is not surprising that expenditures run far in excess of estimated revenues.

CITY FINANCES.

The city administration and the city council propose to ask the general assembly for financial legislation estimated to raise \$1,000,000 in license fees and \$4,000,000 in additional taxes. The plan has been worked out in conjunction with committees of the house and senate, and Gov. Lowden will be asked to call a special session of the legislature.

We do not think it is the disposition of the people of Chicago to oppose legislation necessary for the maintenance of essential branches of the public service. But there is a very general belief, founded on something more than suspicion, that the city affairs have been conducted on an extravagant basis. At a time when the whole community is economizing, most people would think it reasonable to require a little economy in the city hall. But the proposed program, as we understand it, is designed to restore the municipal expenditures to a pre-war scale.

Civic organizations have asserted the city could save \$3,000,000 a year without impairing the public service. While that may be an impossible goal, there is reason to believe that a large retrenchment can be made, and we can be certain that there will be little or no attempt in that direction if the assembly grants all that is being asked.

LAKE LEVELS AND CHICAGO SEWAGE.

The increasing demands upon the Chicago drainage system and the established opposition of the federal government to the methods now employed give the local authorities a problem which grows in difficulty. Marine interests in the great lakes are hostile to the Chicago canal and the government maintains persistent objection to the withdrawal of sufficient water through the canal.

The federal authorities, we believe, are counseled by prejudice considerably in dealing with the requests made by the Chicago sanitary district, and it is necessary to remove this. Chicago, which is developing subsidiary methods of handling its sewage problem, is entitled to consideration and is willing to give consideration to other interests involved.

The district now proposes that Chicago assume responsibility for compensating works in the St. Clair and Niagara rivers which will maintain the lake levels and still give the Chicago river the volume it needs to carry the sewage. This proposition is submitted for local and federal consideration and it deserves fair consideration.

MAN AND THE ELEMENTS.

We take most of our comforts as matters of course in these luxurious days. We kick vigorously when they fall or fail short of what we think they ought to be. Very seldom do we give them credit for what they do for us.

A good corrective for this is to read about the early days in this region—the hardships of the explorers, La Salle, Marquette, or Tonti, and of those who came long after them up almost to our own time. Then we may realize what buildings of brick and cement mean—what steam heat and gas and electric lights mean, what railroads and street cars, warehouses and stores mean.

To read the life of La Salle is to wonder if he could have been writing of this same region of the globe we occupy today. Why did he find it

so harsh, unfriendly, and perilous? Where are the winds, and ice, and snow he battled against with a desperate heroism?

They are out over the prairies now. Nature has not softened her endless warfare. But man has dug himself in. On Sunday the oldest warrior of this region, who was here long before the red man, went on the warpath. But he did not find us, like La Salle, fighting him in lonely valor on the open prairie.

We don't appreciate what we have done for us or what we have done for ourselves. Consider, for example, how we would have contrived Sunday night and Monday morning without the street railways and their huge sweepers which made the only breach in the ramparts of snow we could find. The whole city would have been demobilized if they had not cleared the roads. The offices would have been empty, supplies completely blocked.

We live in a vast mechanism in these modern days, and the first of our necessities is to keep that mechanism in order and operating with reasonable efficiency. That is a consideration which the Bolshevik mind gives little weight to.

PERMANENT BUREAU CHIEFS.

The Army and Navy Register, which has been the mouthpiece of the anti-staff crowd, now comes forward with the remarkable assertion that the conditions in the war department revealed in the senate inquiry are the result of the detail system. The detail system, gentle reader, is the system which provides that an officer cannot hold a staff position for more than four years, after which he is returned to the line, where he must serve not less than two years before he can be detailed again to the staff. This was inaugurated with the staff system under Secretary Root. Its object was to keep the staff constantly refreshed by new blood and to prevent its membership from getting hide-bound, compelling every officer to keep in touch with the actual problems of soldiering.

Of course this plan was bitterly resented by the chairwarmers at Washington. A berth at the capital is a snug affair, carrying substantial advantages in the way of permanent residence, social resources and opportunities for the acquisition of influence. No tours in the Philippines or Panama or Hawaii or here and there at the scattered posts of the continent; just year after year in the most beautiful city in the world and the chance to know all the powers that be in the political capital.

The Tribune said the other day that an attempt would be made to load the general staff system with blame for the blunders of the bureaus, but it did not anticipate anything quite as raw as this charge.

Let the gentle reader consider that the ordinance board was presided over by a man who had held his job since 1901, seventeen years, and the character of this attack on the detail system will be fully appreciated.

As a matter of fact, the best disinterested opinion of the army holds that the bureau chiefs should be subject to the detail rule, and the present situation strengthens that opinion strongly. The evil of permanent bureau chiefs has been demonstrated by the whole course of friction in the management of our army affairs. The officers who get in these chairs, being human, fight against removal and any system which would turn them out. What is more, they acquire by their continued residence at the capital personal and official ties which make their influence powerful. Many of them are men of engaging personal qualities. Perhaps all have opportunities to do favors or perform services. They are able to meet and ingratiate themselves, quite honorably, with each incoming civilian secretary who is a stranger to his new duties and compelled to avail himself of professional judgment and advice. They make useful social ties and in due time they acquire a position which it is virtually impossible to overthrow.

At the same time they get farther and farther away from the working problems of the line, the actual experience with men and the actual use of material. They develop habits, theories, and systems. The chair man is related of the bureaucrat who bitterly resented the declaration of war with Spain because he had just built up a fine system which war conditions tumbled like a card house.

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DOD OF
DEMANDS.BRITISH SPIRIT
UNSHAKEN, SAYS
LEADER OF BAR

Sir Frederick E. Smith
Addressee State
Lawyers' Body.



\$22,000 SMILE
Theater Employee Left Large
Sum by "the Boss."

GEORGE CASTLE
WILLS \$22,000 TO
STAGE MANAGER

Veteran Vaudeville Man
Remembers Employee
at the Majestic.

MORRISON HELD
A BANKRUPT BY
SUPREME COURT

Decision Paves a Way
for Inquiry to Un-
cover Assets.

A drawing room drop was being lowered into position; three "hands" were struggling with a grand piano, another was connecting up the piano lamp and still another was "building" the deep red fire in the grate.

Far upstairs stood "Abe" Jacobs, stage manager at the Majestic.

"Blimey boy, it's about time." And even as he spoke his orchestra outfit started to vamp again.

The diminutive stage manager had become heir to \$22,000, but it didn't distract him. When there was work to do he did it—that's the reason he received the bequest, he said.

Given Shares of Stock.

When the will of George Castle, Chicago's veteran vaudeville manager, was filed in the Probate court yesterday it became known that A. L. Jacobs was to receive 350 shares of Union Carbide stock and 100 shares of National Biscuit stock. The Union carbide stock closed yesterday at \$1 and the last sale of National Biscuit was an even 100. The total valuation of the two is \$22,750.

While the first act progressed Jacobs explained the gift.

"George Castle and I were the best of pals," he said. "Just thirty-nine years ago I started to work for him in the old Olympia theater. I have worked for him ever since; wouldn't work for any one else while he lived. He was more than a boss."

He paused a minute to study a light effect.

"I set his scenes the way he wanted them and when the Majestic theater was projected he consulted me. I designed the entire back stage, dressing rooms and all."

"When George Castle wanted a hat he purchased two and gave me one."

"Will I retire now? O, should say not. I have been brought up here in the theater and the only way they would get rid of me would be to fire me. Then he admitted that he had a nice little store of money."

Principal Bequests.

The bulk of the Castle estate goes to the widow, Mrs. Clara Hoag Castle of 122 North State street, and her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Castle Roberts of De-

Churam of 2915 Pine Grove avenue, a relative of Harriet Dunham

of the Central Trust company, formerly appointed receiver for Morrison by Judge Carpenter in the District court.

To Uncover Assets.

It then will be the duty . . . the trustee to uncover all of Morrison's assets, inclusive of all property deeded to Ward, which embraces part of the site of the Morrison hotel. This will . . .

further litigation in the form of a bill for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property an

collect the rents, \$75,000 of which, inclu-

sive of all receipts from Sept. 1, 1916, to the present time, are set up by an injunction and remain in the hands of the lessees of the Morrison hotel and other realty of Morrison's, pending an adjudication as to who shall collect them.

War Savings Rally at
Harrison High Tomorrow

The first of a series of war savings rallies will be held tomorrow evening

at the Carter F. Harrison Technical

High school at West Twenty-fourth

street and Marshall boulevard, under

the auspices of the Harrison Community

council. Joseph A. Holpuch is pres-

ident of the council.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Appreciable Reductions
on All Furs

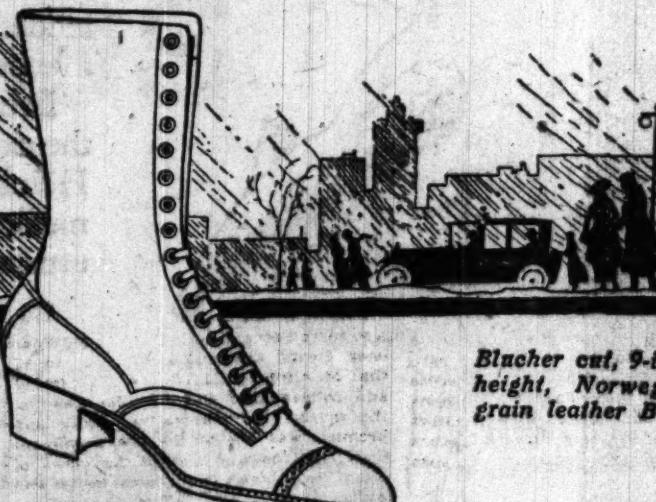
Every Fur Coat, Coatee, Stole, Scarf, Muff and Novelty Set; all fur-lined Coats, Children's Sets and Fur Overcoats for Men are affected by the January reductions.

With increased fur prices likely, and the extreme favor accorded furs for Spring and Summer wear, too, this is an opportunity few will care to miss.

Fox Fur Scarfs

For wear with the tailleur this Spring, have very attractive pricings.

Men's Fur Coats, The Store for Men.



Blucher cut, 9-inch height, Norwegian grain leather Boot.

A Service Boot for Women

For women who find it necessary to be out in stormy weather this warm, comfortable Boot is especially serviceable.

With extra heavy sole, damp proof and as nearly waterproof as possible, this very smart appearing Boot is an exceptional value at a pair, \$10.

Boys' Play Shoes
\$3.25

300 pairs of these box calf Shoes, Blucher cut, with sole leather tips and composition rubber and fiber soles.

Sizes 11 to 1-B to E width.
Special at \$3.25.

Shoe Section—Fourth Floor.

Three solid months of
Winter Overcoat weather ahead of us!

Showers of savings!

Many lines of warm over-
coats at less than usual
prices.

Suits, too.

All wool fast color fab-
rics, the best your money
can buy.

ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington and Wabash (Northeast corner)

A+B

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ROGERS PEET

Three solid months of
Winter Overcoat weather
ahead of us!

Showers of savings!

Many lines of warm over-
coats at less than usual
prices.

Suits, too.

All wool fast color fab-
rics, the best your money
can buy.

ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington and Wabash (Northeast corner)

HIGH SCHOOL
BOYS ENROLLED
FOR FARM LABOR

Decision Paves a Way
for Inquiry to Un-
cover Assets.

Preparations were started yesterday for enrolling high school boys over 16 years of age in the farm labor movement. At a meeting of high school principals in the board rooms it was decided that the courses in preliminary instruction for farm work should start at once.

Principals are making an effort to secure horses and cows for the instruction of the boys, and courses in the theory of agriculture will begin within a few days. The boys will go to the farms about April 1. Manufacturers of farm machinery have offered farm implements, so that by spring the boys will know how to run them.

Bradley produced a letter from a physician at Jackson, Miss., which the court read.

"This fool doctor says he considers

this water a cure for Bright's disease.

Do you believe it is a specific cure for it?"

"Except in acute cases, yes," replied Bradley.

"Yet there is a constant procession of people to the grave," said the court.

"People afflicted with Bright's disease

and diabetes and they could be saved

by drinking this water." Mr. District

Attorney, request the officials at Wash-
ington to prosecute this company."

DOUBTING LANDIS
ORDERS MIRACLE
WORKER JAILED

Prosecution of the Robinson Spring Water Company of Pocahontas, Miss., was opened yesterday by Federal Judge Landis on a charge of making misrepresentations on labels under the pure food and drug law. C. E. Bradley of Pocahontas, owner, faced the court.

"This label says the water cures Bright's disease, diabetes, and dropsy," said Judge Landis. "What proof have you that it does?"

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Savings Accounts

In accordance with our custom, we will allow interest from January 1st at

3% per annum

compounded semi-annually, on all

Savings Deposits made on or before

January 12th

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

We have paid our de-

positors more than

\$41,000,000.00

in interest since 1890



Please consider our Sunday page adv. repeated

for today's selling. The inclement weather made it impossible for great numbers of patrons to attend yesterday's sales—but today they may take advantage of every special originally announced for Monday. Emphasizing particularly

the 93rd semi-annual sale of dress goods remnants

Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor.

Men's and young men's suits and overcoats
reduced for January clearance

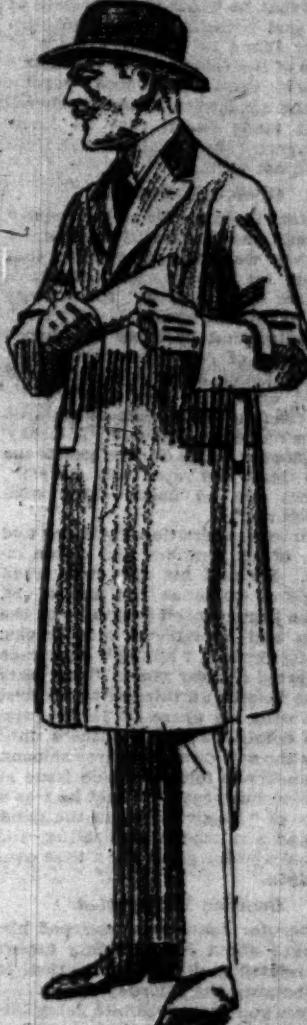
—at 21.50—at \$29—at 37.50

You save, of course, according to present price standards—and you may reckon your savings still greater in anticipation of a still further advance in woolens.

Men's and young men's 21.50
overcoats and suits

Chesterfields, English box and
belted coats made from reliable
melton and tweeds. Many are
quarter silk lined and taped.

Heavy and medium weights in
this group.

Men's and young \$29
men's overcoats at

Including Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee-Kincaid brands. St. George kerry, and fancy tweed and frieze overcoats of high grade. The chesterfields, in plain gray frieze, are full silk lined. Other coats are quarter silk lined and trimmed to splendid advantage. Box, ulsterette and trench effects included.

Men's and young \$29
men's smart suits

Including Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee-Kincaid brands. Domestic and imported worsteds and tweeds in large assortment. Newest tailored effects in plain colors and fancy patterns.

Men's and young men's 37.50
overcoats and suits at

Including Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee-Kincaid brands. Overcoats direct from London—finest Irish woolens in models such as only London designers can produce. Also, dressy coats of plain material, lined with heavy silk.

Suits remarkable for high class tailoring and superior fabrics. They were made exclusively for us by Brokaw Brothers and Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.

Featuring "College Chap clothes" from Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.

Also, equally snappy clothes of other standard makes. Overcoats in solid colors and mixtures—single and double breasted models—ulsters, close fitting coats, and belter coats, with full or half belt, notch collar, convertible collar or velvet collar; knee length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length or full length. All the new, smart, pockets. A splendid choice at 21.50, \$29 and 37.50. Young men's suits in blue and green flannel stripes and mixtures: two and three button coats, single or double breasted; patch or slash pockets; full belt, back belt or sack model; at 21.50, \$29 and 37.50.

Second floor.

Sale of 500 men's soft hats at 2.50

Fashionable wide brimmed styles in desirable shades of ivy, holly, brown and gray; also in black.

Traveling bags, suit cases—Jan. sale

reductions.

25% to 40%

Closing out all the bags and cases that show the slightest blemish or soil—also, styles we shall dis-
continue—at reductions radical enough to assure im-
mediate clearance. Your luggage requirements is in
one of these four exceptional groups.

Bags and cases origi-
nally \$7 to 8.50

Bags and cases origi-
nally \$9 to \$11

Bags and cases origi-
nally \$12 to \$15

Bags and cases origi-
nally \$16 to \$20

reduced to \$5 reduced to \$7 reduced to \$9 reduced to \$12

Fitted bags and cases sharply reduced. Styles for men and women. Bags in 16 to 20 inch sizes; cases in 20 to 26
inch sizes. A large assortment, but not many in any one style.

Luggage shop, sixth floor.

SKIDMORE HOLDS JURY'S INTEREST IN HEALEY CASE

Admits He's a Gambler, but Denies Part in Graft Plot.

William R. Skidmore, west side politician and defendant with former Chief of Police Charles C. Healey and Detective Sergeant Stephen J. Barry on police graft charges, yesterday took the stand in his own defense in Judge Sabath's court.

"Billy" Skidmore was anything but the conventional defendant. He tried to make an impression of innocence to escape conviction. He told frankly that he had been a gambler for more than four years of his life; that he had made and lost a fortune by the turn of a gambler's luck; and that he had no apologies to make for his present business, which is tending bar for \$6 a day.

But as to his alleged connection with the men who proffered from fallen women and keepers of resorts as is charged by the state and the accusations that he had bribed policemen to protect either gambling places or the sort he assumed another attitude. He denied charges of this nature without reservation.

The Jury Shows Interest.

It was a day of ups and downs for Skidmore. On direct examination at the hands of his attorney, Charles E. Healey, he told a convincing story and he succeeded in exciting an interest on the part of the jaded jury that has not been evinced since Thomas Costello, star witness for the state, was in the witness chair.

On cross examination by Judge Elect Frank Johnston Jr., the witness was visibly worried at times and clearly represented many of the embarrassing questions shot at him. The prosecutor was affable and polite, but merciless in pressing home every accusation that he could muster to break the direct story of the witness.

One of the most telling of the points made by the state was Skidmore's admission that he wrote the addresses of resorts and gambling houses on slips of paper found in Costello's office at the time of the raid made by the state's attorney's men. Skidmore readily stated the slips were in his handwriting, but made denial that he knew their import. He explained that Healey could not write.

Gives His Version.

"I wrote those names at the request of Costello and Healey. I don't know what they were for other than that they told me they represented me when they were looking after," the witness replied again and again.

He denied that he knew the places were names of resorts or saloons and gambling house keepers. Under the instant question of the attorney, he denied that he knew what the figures after the name represented. Attorney Healey went to his client's assistance several times and repeatedly stated:

"There are no dollar signs with those figures."

On direct examination Skidmore told frankly of his gambling and saloon interests. He said his first race track connections came at the age of 14, when he began to sell programs at the Harlem and Hawthorne race tracks. At 19 he made a "killing" on a race and started a cigar store. Two years later he bought an interest in his first saloon. He added others until he was the sole owner of three saloons, and handbooks formed a side issue of his saloon business. He said he was a partner of "Patsy" King in the handbook and slot machine gambling, and operated a poker game for a time over his saloon.

Question Is Repeated.

Prosecutor Johnston questioned him at length about his gambling experiences related on direct examination. In each instance the attorney asked:

"Were you entrapped into going into the gambling business that time?"

Skidmore always replied in the negative.

Skidmore, for the first time since the trial started, brought Corporation Counsel Samuel A. Etelson into the case as a city hall official, instrumental in the restoration of saloon licenses after he had made a sweeping demand of charges that he had not received money for a saloon keeper to regain a lost license. Mr. Etelson stated him how he got the license of the saloon of "Billy" Hayes, formerly owned by Skidmore, returned.

Save Food or Pay Indemnity to Kaiser, Dunne Argues

BY MARGERY CURREY.

"What will happen if our lines on the western front are broken?" was the challenge of Edward F. Dunne, former governor of Illinois, who spoke last evening in the Coliseum to a throng that had come to the Patriotic Food Show and filled the lecture hall in spite of the blizzard crippled transportation of the city.

"This country will be faced with the power of the central powers to pay the cost of the war, simply because it is the only country that will be able to do it," he continued. "Britain, France, and Italy would blow up their fleets rather than pay indemnity to Germany, and Germany would blame them. If these fleets were destroyed the German fleet would command the sea. That's why we must fight and win."

"We have been spoiled for twenty-five years," the former governor continued. "We have been eating too much, drinking too much, and we have been dressing too well. We must stop this waste of food. The Japanese, who are the Romans on the water and eat fish. There are three ways for us to win the war—by fighting in Europe, by paying our money into the government treasury, and by thrift and saving of food."

A striking comparison between Belgium before the war, prosperous and contented, and the United States as they have been, and Belgium of today and this country with a possible dark future, was drawn by Edgar A. Bancroft, in his appeal to divide up our food. The speaker, a tall, thin, Lieut. Army N. Nalimoff of the Canadian army spoke of his experiences in battle.

Among the visitors to the show were Mrs. Mary Swan Ronzali of the Russell Sage foundation, and George Spratt and F. W. Payne of New York, who have come preparatory to putting on a show in New York similar to this one. Tomorrow will be kitchen patriot's day, with special reference to the planning of complete meals.

FEDERAL EXPERT SUPPORTS HIGH PRICE FOR MILK

Disappoints State by Agreeing with Producers on Costs.

Milk producers scored yesterday in their effort to demonstrate to the milk commission of the state food administration that the present price of milk is too low in relation to the cost of production.

Their gain was made without effort when J. B. Bain, cost expert for the dairy department of the United States government of agriculture, upset calculations of Assistant State's Attorney Michaelis and others by giving testimony regarding cost, which varied only slightly from that of witnesses put on by the producers.

Assistant State's Attorney Michaelis admitted after the hearing that the federal expert's testimony was a "disastrous disappointment."

Former Gov. Charles S. Deneen, attorney for the producers, was jubilant last night.

"Bain was not our witness. He was sent here by the government at the request of Mr. Michaelis, Dr. John Dill Robertson, and the City Club," Mr. Deneen declared. "His testimony was admittedly unprejudiced, and it showed the cost accounting system used by the federal experts is 'in all material respects the same as that used by experts put on the stand by the producers.'

Mr. Bain, on instructions from Washington, gave no monetary figures on cost of production. His data dealt with the amount of feed, hours of labor, etc., necessary to produce 100 pounds of milk. In some instances his figures were higher than those of Prof. Pearson, on whose formula the price of milk was set at \$3.42 at the September convention of the milk producers. Averaged, however, the Bain and Pearson formulas did not differ materially.

Inspectors for the city health department, put on the stand by Dr. John Dill Robertson, testified that in districts in Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin outside the Chicago "milk zone" milk sold in November at from \$2.10 to \$3. Inspector Charles Peterman said he believed the price of milk in Chicago \$2.75 for Chicago delivery." He said one member of the Illinois Milk Producers' association told him he expected to get \$4 for his milk through the efforts of the association.

PACKERS AND UNIONS DIVIDE ON PROCEDURE

Both sides to the packing house controversy are trying to decide what course will be taken in airing differences before John E. Williams, appointed mediator by President Wilson.

The union labor representatives want the affair handled at a joint session, while the packing house heads want Mr. Williams to hear first one side and then the other.

Yesterday afternoon was spent by Mr. Williams in conference with the labor representatives. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, former chairman of the defunct federal industrial relations committee, presented the case for the labor men and said he was of the opinion that the matter could not properly be conducted without both sides being present.

On the other hand, the packers wish to follow the procedure recently employed by the commission from the department of labor which brought about the appointment of Mr. Williams as mediator.

SUPPLIES SHUT OFF FROM FOOD LAW VIOLATORS

As an example to violators of the food laws, four jobbers at Rock Island, Ill., have been ordered to discontinue handling the twenty leading food products which have been named in laws under which the administration was created.

The four offenders failed to take out licenses. They are the Independent Fruit Co., G. Boronstein, Tony Roasted and T. S. O'Hare. The case against them was handled by R. Lenfestay, district food administrator.

"This marks the beginning of increased activity in enforcement of the food laws," said Mr. Lenfestay. "A careful inquiry is going on in every district of the state to find delinquents who have neglected to comply with the requirements of the food laws."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY TAKE LAXATIVE BROM QUININE TABLETS. Take one tablet every day if it fails to cure. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. Advertisment.

F. N. MATTHEWS & CO.
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

January Clearance

Buy now—not only for your immediate, but also for your conservative future needs. This is a money-saving time.

Note the Following Opportunities:

Size Navy Gabardine Cloth	\$16.50
Size Navy Serge Tailored Cloth	\$20.00
Size Oxford Gray Suit, marked	\$25.00
Size Brown Broadcloth Suit, for trimmed.	\$30.00
Size Green Broadcloth Braided	\$47.50
Med. Siz. Cloth Suit.	\$50.00
Size Black Broadcloth	\$24.50
Size Cloth, gray, size	\$17.50
Size Brown Pom Pom Cloth	\$22.50
Size Blue Cloth, size	\$57.50
Size Navy Novelty Cloth	\$40.00
Size Navy Wool Velour Cloth	\$35.00
Size Striped Cloth Coat	\$17.50
Size Blue Suit, size	\$32.50
Size Embroidered Georgette Gown	\$17.50
Size Navy Tafta Dress, especially priced at	\$49.50
Size Red Sequin Evening Dress,	
	and hundreds more

Velour Coat, Fall
Lined, Fur Collar, for \$29.75

F. N. MATTHEWS & CO., 21 East Madison Street

SAYS U. S. PRICE GIVES COAL MEN TOO BIG PROFIT

Should Take Mines or Buy Output, Senate Committee Is Told.

The army mess kitchen looked, except for the lack of silver and fine linen, like a fashionable luncheon yesterday. The menu was served in the pewter dishes and enamelware mugs of the army and consisted of beef Spanish, French baked potatoes, pork and beans, cold slaw, bread and butter, coffee or coco, and bread pudding. Mrs. John B. Drake and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, who were in charge for the day of selling the cook books, lunched army style, and during the noon hours others who came to the tables, thankful and hungry, were Mrs. Richard T. Crane Jr., Mrs. Samuel Inull, Mrs. E. M. Landis, Mrs. M. M. Sherif, Mrs. Edward F. Swift, Mrs. A. A. Sprague II, Miss Phelps B. Hoyt, Mrs. E. H. Marshall, Miss Anita Blair, and Miss Helen Drake.

The army mess kitchen looked, except for the lack of silver and fine

DENEEN GIVEN TIME TO WEIGH ALLIANCE OFFER

Calpin Has Meetings Postponed at Wish of Roy West.

The Deneen Republicans asked for more time yesterday to consider the triple alliance peace proposal that is cooking within the Republican county committee. County Chairman Horner H. Galpin thereupon postponed the date for the meeting of the ways and means committee until Jan. 18, and the meeting of the county committee until Jan. 21.

"The postponement was at the request of Roy O. West," Chairman Galpin said. "Mr. West called me on the telephone this morning and said that it has been impossible for the Deneen committeemen to consult with Mr. Leinen."

As explained last night by Chairman Galpin, the tentative agreement that awaits final ratification would give to the Deneen 25 per cent of the county ticket, based upon the 25 per cent of the total voting strength of the county.

Much of the shortage of coal now experienced over the country was attributed by Thorne to excessive shipments to the north, and the "big boys" of operators to hold back for higher prices, greatly increased consumption, interference with distribution through natural channels, and an inadequate car supply.

Relief, the witness said, can be brought about only through two courses—government operation of the mines or purchase of the entire output of the country.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Profits of many coal operators in the middle west were materially increased by coal prices fixed by the government, the senate investigating committee was told today by Clifford Thorne, who said he had made an exhaustive study of the situation. David L. Wing, an examiner of the federal trade commission, made a similar statement.

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—New difficulties are about to confront automobile thieves in Illinois. Hereafter printed automobile identification lists, furnished sheriffs and police officers, will contain not only the license numbers issued by the secretary of state, but also the numbers of the automobiles and the engine numbers.

ARMOUR PROTEST LEADS HENRY TO DENY 'HOT TALK'

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Statements "that the United States is planning to have receivers take over and run the packing business" as reported from Philadelphia, were denied today in an announcement by Francis J. Heney, special counsel conducting the federal trade commission's investigation into the meat packing industry.

"Some of the newspapers have quoted me as saying that I intended to prosecute some of the big packers," Heney said. "I have not at any time made such a statement, and on the contrary I have time and again stated that the department of justice has exclusive jurisdiction in such matters."

Protests by J. Ogden Armour that

Heney was guilty of unfair methods

toward the packers were answered by

the statement that the commission was

making an ex parte investigation, not

conducting a trial, and was following

its usual policy of not examining any

of the principal witnesses under oath

because the experience gained in the

investigation of 1908 suggested the ne-

cessity of avoiding swearing any one

who might thereby obtain a

new lead.

"The lack of Mr. Armour upon

the witness stand is a shabby disguised attempt to prevent public hearings," Heney's statement declared. "Mr. Armour was

rigorously opposed to any investigation

of any kind being made by the

federal trade commission, and this op-

position was manifested before the

United States was involved in the

present war, and consequently the claim

cannot be successfully urged that op-

position was inspired by patriotism."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Police to Get Full Data on Stolen Automobiles

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—New difficulties are about to confront automobile thieves in Illinois. Hereafter printed automobile identification lists, furnished sheriffs and police officers, will contain not only the license numbers issued by the secretary of state, but also the numbers of the automobiles and the engine numbers.

COLOR DOES HELP

no question about that

The big manufacturers, packers, mail order houses use color in catalogs and circulars because it brings results.

Our famous color machines eliminate the old process of running through the press several times for the different colors. Our machines print in colors with one operation.

Send us your orders for printing and get the best work turned out economically.

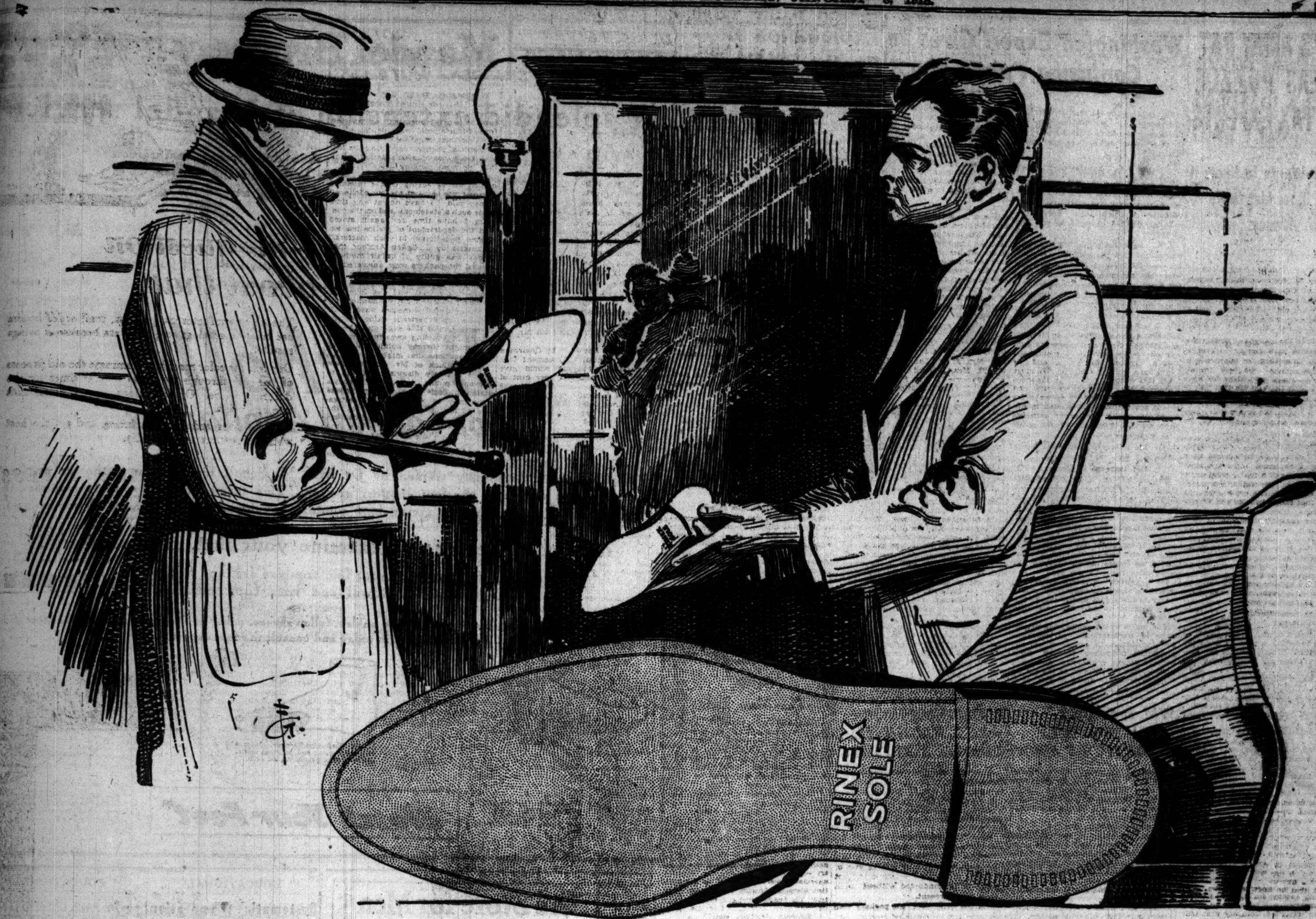
The Wallace Press PRINTERS
540 Harrison Street
Phone Wabash 1611
References: Dun, Bradstreet, First National Bank

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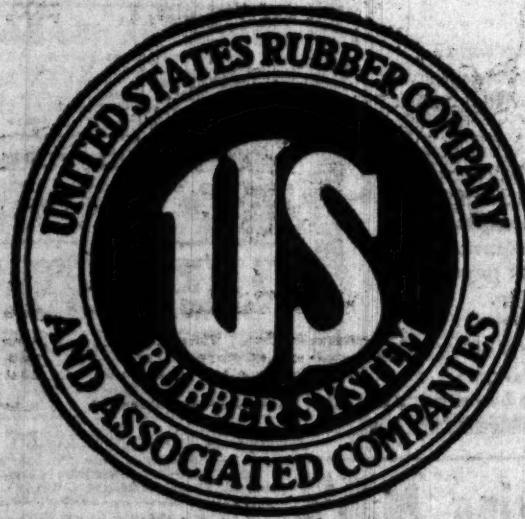
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Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—New difficulties are about to confront automobile thieves in

COLOR
DOES
HELP!

Rinex Soles



Next time you go to the shoe-store, remember this:

When they offer you shoes with Rinex Soles, they're offering you a bargain. Snap it up!

You're either getting the same quality in uppers at a lower price than you are used to paying—or you're getting better uppers at the same price.

That is because the Rinex Soles cost less, and the money saved goes into extra value in the rest of the shoe. But the bargain doesn't end there.

Rinex Soles wear longer. They are water-proof, and protect your feet and your health from the dampness under-foot. They are non-burning—won't harden, crack or lose their wearing qualities or good looks when you put them near a radiator or other hot place.

And my! How comfortable they are—easy and pliable from the minute you put them on.

Rinex is not rubber. It is not leather. It is the present-day shoe-sole material that has given full satisfaction to millions of people.

Every pair of Rinex Soles is plainly marked "Rinex Sole" on the shank. Don't wait for your shoe-man to suggest Rinex Soles. Why not suggest them yourself? Today. You'll pat yourself on the back, afterward, for doing it.

And that old pair of shoes. They'll come to life again with a pair of Rinex Soles. Take up with the Rinex idea. It pays.

United States Rubber Company

SON'S ARMY PAY OFFERS PUZZLE TO TAX EXPERTS

Father Wants to Know if He Must List Boy's Money.

"One of my sons has been on Uncle Sam's pay roll for six months," writes a reader of THE TRIBUNE, "first as a private and now as a corporal. He is only 20 years old. How much shall I be obliged to put down in my income tax return for him?"

"Will it be the amount of money the United States pays him or do I have to include his clothes and board which Uncle Sam supplies the army? If so kindly inform me the amount. I am sure that there are hundreds of others who have minor sons in the army and navy who would like to see this question answered in your paper."

Referred to Washington.

The question was put up to government tax experts yesterday and they threw up their hands. The law says that the income of a minor child must be included in the father's income. Several experts had a conference and decided that they'd have to ask Washington for a ruling.

Another reader writes that in 1917 he fell heir to a considerable sum of money from a parent who died. He asks if this is to be considered as income. The law says:

"The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent is exempt from income tax. It must be understood, however, that income derived from such property is taxable."

Some Questions.

Other questions and answers:

Q.—I was a soldier in the civil war and am receiving a pension from the government. Must I include my pension in making my income schedule? A.—Yes.

Q.—I am a widow with two small children, 10 years old, buying my home, and have a housekeeper. Am I supposed to file an income tax schedule? A.—Yes. If your net income is \$2,000 or more.

Q.—I was a married man from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1917, the month I became a grandfather while in support. What is my tax exemption? A.—It is \$2,900.

Q.—I am married, yearly income \$2,500—rent collected from property. Am I allowed to deduct the expenses of upkeep, such as general repairs, insurance, taxes, and interest on existing mortgage? A.—No.

Wife Works, Too.

Q.—Husband and wife, both employed; husband earns \$1,400 and wife \$900 a year. Do we have to pay income tax on our joint salaries? A.—Yes.

Q.—In above case are we allowed to make deductions for losses sustained in speculative deals? A.—No.

Q.—My income for 1917 was \$2,120. I am married and have no dependent children; divorced from my first wife, to whom I must pay \$300 alimony a year. Am I subject to a war tax? A.—Yes, alimony is not an allowable expense.

Q.—I was broke in January, 1916. A friend advanced me \$1,000 with a demand to purchase a small grocery. During 1916 I lost \$400, and on Jan. 1, 1917, I owed \$1,600. During 1917 I made \$2,500 in the same business. Had no money of my own to start with. Can I deduct my 1916 loss and pay all I can toward my honest debt? A.—No.

Q.—Must I pay on all over \$1,000. A.—Yes, if single.

Capital Invested.

Q.—I am a fruit farmer, and during the year had to replace seventy-five trees killed by disease. May I deduct the cost of new trees in replacing them? A.—No, this is capital invested.

Q.—If I did not replace the trees could I deduct for the loss? A.—No.

Q.—What would happen if a taxpayer should render a false or fraudulent income tax return to evade proper payment? A.—He would be liable to an additional tax of 50 per cent and also a fine not to exceed \$4,000, or to one year's imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court, and also to pay the costs of prosecution.

HIGHEST COURT DOUBLE-LOCKS SUNDAY SALOON

Chicago has all the necessary authority and power to close saloons on Sunday, the Supreme court of the United States ruled yesterday.

The ruling was a triumph, on all fronts, for it is believed, to test the validity of the closing law.

Henry W. Boerner, a saloonkeeper at 112 East Austin avenue, was responsible for the highest court in the land passing on the closing law. He wanted Mayor Thompson and the other city officials restrained from closing his barroom on Sunday. He said he intended to keep it open only for the sale of nonintoxicants on the Sabbath.

Corporation Counsel Etelson was jubilant at the result of the decision. The state court had ruled against the Boerner's view of the law, and to have the high court uphold their decision, Mr. Etelson said, was a great victory for the city.

The Supreme court did not directly rule on the validity of the Sunday law. It, however, refused to order a rehearing on any of the decisions of the lower court, which was considered, as the same as passing on the validity of the law itself.

Opie Read Made President of Press Club of Chicago

The Press club of Chicago, at its annual election held yesterday in the elaborate City Hall Square building, unanimously elected the following officers and directors to serve during the ensuing year: Opie Read, president; Wright A. Patterson, first vice president; Frederick A. Smith, Vice Chairman, second vice president; James P. Hughes, treasurer; Walter Perkins, secretary; Harry Hargie, librarian; James A. Durkin, THE TRIBUNE; Victor Euclid, and Fred Dunham, directors.

Washington Expert Gives an Explanation of Confusing Points About Excess Profits Tax

This is the sixth and final of a series of articles concerning the workings of the income tax laws of 1916 and 1917 in their direct relation to the individual.

By I. A. FLEMING.

The act of Sept. 8, 1916, as before stated, fixed a tax of 2 per cent on all net income, over the exemptions and deductions, which have heretofore been exemplified at some length, up to \$20,000.

Additional taxes were then imposed, amounting to 1 per cent on incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000; that is, over the former and under the latter; 2 per cent on incomes over \$40,000 and under \$60,000, and in like manner 3 per cent between \$60,000 and \$80,000; 4 per cent between \$80,000 and \$100,000; 5 per cent between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 6 per cent between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 7 per cent between \$200,000 and \$250,000; 8 per cent between \$250,000 and \$300,000; 9 per cent between \$300,000 and \$350,000; 10 per cent between \$350,000 and \$750,000; 10 per cent between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000; 11 per cent between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000; and 12 per cent between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Incomes of over \$2,000,000 pay 13 per cent additional tax, all these additionals being plus the 2 per cent normal tax.

Big Increase in Taxes.

The act of Oct. 8, 1917, duplicates the normal tax, after exemptions, up to \$5,000, after which it fixes a scale of additional taxes, which very greatly increases the taxes of the individual with net income above \$5,000.

The normal tax follows all net income. If income is from dividends of corporations, the normal tax is eliminated, as before stated, through the corporation tax of 6 per cent.

No legislation of recent years has caused as much comment and uncertainty as the excess profits tax, which is in addition to all taxes heretofore mentioned.

The tax is levied against the net income of corporations, partnerships, and individuals in excess of certain prescribed deductions realized from trade, business, professions, and occupations. But the amount of the tax or the proportionate share of any part

of the tax will be deducted from the income in assessing the income tax for the same year—section 200.

Where little or no capital is involved or a nominal capital, there is a flat tax of 8 per cent on the incomes of corporations in excess of \$3,000 and on individuals and partnerships a flat tax on incomes in excess of \$6,000, this in addition to other taxes hereinbefore mentioned.

The excess profits tax of corporations will probably be fixed at 8 per cent of invested capital on a graded scale. The law fixes the percentage based on pre-war years, 1911-12 and 13, at not under 7 per cent and not over 9 per cent on invested capital with the chances of 8 per cent being fixed as about the proper amount by the revenue bureau.

The term "invested capital" has not been fully explained, and as yet law yers disagree.

May Give Definition.

The internal revenue bureau will probably define "invested capital" in the near future.

Where income is derived from stocks and bonds or other investments, the excess war profits tax does not affect the individual.

The excess profits tax follows with a flat rate of 8 per cent on all incomes over \$3,000 of individuals from professions, occupations, trades, businesses, where no capital is invested.

The law exempts all legitimate expenditures with a view of producing income; the law encourages partnerships and makes the liberal exemption of \$5,000 plus moderate salaries; the law recognizes the relationship of blood and family ties in corporations; the law releases all corporations organized without capital for charitable purposes, etc., etc., from all income tax; the law permits the income tax payer to file his own schedule—which, if not correctly prepared, will be returned with the corrections needed indicated.

"Where the capital is nominal, take the benefits of exemptions and deductions, as allowed in 209, and figure 8 per cent on the balance."

How is the tax figured?

"Where there is an invested capital the tax is figured on a scale—section 202—no tax being due until entire deductions and exemptions are made."

"Where the capital is nominal, take the benefits of exemptions and deductions, as allowed in 209, and figure 8 per cent on the balance."

All taxes are payable at any time after assessment, and at all events not later than June 15. In the case of the new provision in the act of Oct. 3, 1917, subject to regulations to be presented by the secretary of the treasury, payments may be made in installments, in advance of assessment, with discount of 3 per cent in certain cases of payment before June 15.

enter into a consideration of corporations in this series of articles, a few remarks may not be out of place.

The expert of one of the largest trust companies was requested to state the five leading questions which he was called upon to answer and the answers thereto. He answered, describing sections of the law, which may be referred to by any one sufficiently interested:

Who is subject to the excess profits tax?

Corporations, partnerships, and individuals. Sections 202-203.

How is the excess profits tax applied?

Where they have invested capital: Corporations on net income less exemption and deductions, as described in sections 202-209; partnership and citizens on net income less deduction and exemptions, as described in sections 203-204. Where they have nominal capital: Corporations, partnerships, and citizens on net income less exemptions and deductions, as in 209.

Is the income received as salary or wages subject to the excess profits tax?

Can a member of a partnership charge a reasonable sum as salary?

Yes.

How is the tax figured?

Where there is an invested capital the tax is figured on a scale—section 202—no tax being due until entire deductions and exemptions are made.

"Where the capital is nominal, take the benefits of exemptions and deductions, as allowed in 209, and figure 8 per cent on the balance."

All taxes are payable at any time after assessment, and at all events not later than June 15. In the case of the new provision in the act of Oct. 3, 1917, subject to regulations to be presented by the secretary of the treasury, payments may be made in installments, in advance of assessment, with discount of 3 per cent in certain cases of payment before June 15.

Mandel Brothers

Foot comfort section, first floor

A splendid extension of Mandel service

The foot comfort section in the shoe department, maintained for the convenience and benefit of both men and women, is in keeping with this store's policy of placing at patrons' disposal a perfectly rounded service.

In this section are the scientific means quickly to relieve and permanently to correct foot trouble in any form. If you are a foot sufferer, you will be interested in examining

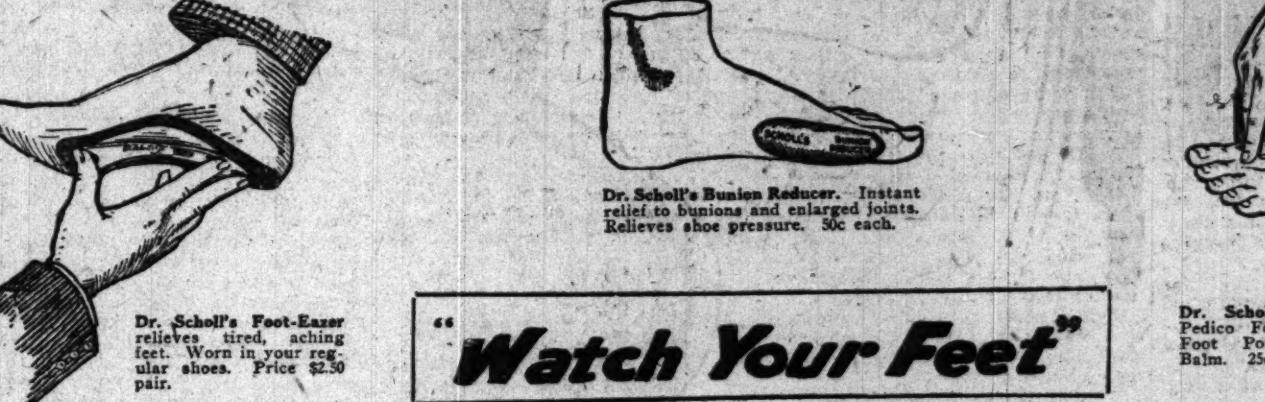
Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

A foot specialist personally trained by Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, well-known authority on foot troubles, is in charge of the foot comfort section. This specialist is thoroughly grounded in "Practicedics," the science of giving foot comfort, developed by Dr. Scholl. Upon request,

the Scholl expert will examine your feet, free of charge

—tell you what your foot troubles are, and fit the appliance which will end your foot suffering.

If you have tired, aching, tender feet, weak ankles, fallen arches, pains in the heels or any other foot discomfort, come in today and consult the foot expert.



Watch Your Feet

The Store for Men

Send Him a Sweater

For Camp or Cantonment Wear

Every man in the Army, Navy or Aviation service needs one—and needs it immediately. Exposure is unavoidable, but you can supply adequate protection. These Sweaters are made according to the rigid specifications of the government; olive drab color, and all worsted.

The sleeveless kind, worn under the shirt, \$5, \$6.50 and \$7

Those with sleeves and regulation collar, \$7.50 and \$10

Fourth Floor,

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

have You Started?

Have you opened that savings account? Have you got one of our self-recording coin banks in a conspicuous place where it will remind you to save? Better get two.

One for John to keep at the office where he can drop the money he saves when a friend buys the lunch, and one at home so the wife can drop in the dime or quarter she saves on mealtimes days.

Then when the next Liberty Loan comes there'll be enough to make a substantial first payment.

Accounts opened on or before Jan. 12th draw interest from the 1st.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Two Street-Level Entrances, 508 State & Clark, Chicago, Ill.

125 West Monroe Street 111 South La Salle Street

Nature Says A Drinking Man's "Pulling Power"

"I can remedy most ills, and help you to escape many ailments, if you give me timely aid." Naturally, Nature prefers

Cuticura Healed Agony of Itching Effect Was Magical

"I suffered with eczema for about four years. The general appearance of the breaking out was a combination of a rash and pimples, and the poison got all through my system. My back was a mass of eruptions, and the burning, itching sensation at times became almost unbearable. I rubbed the breaking out which only seemed to irritate more, and I slept many a night of sleepless torture."

"A friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I bought them. The effect was magical, and after three months I was healed." (Signed) J. S. Kirby, 715 S. Ottawa St., Juliet, Ill., Sept. 6, 1917.

"I was sent for every day to help the patients at the hospital. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment was the best thing I ever used. It's FREE to those who are not satisfied to pay at end of treatment."

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston. Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Write for Book of Evening Courses in Evening Training

THE STENOGRAPHY SCHOOL OF CHICAGO

745-6 Mather Bldg., Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Majestic 7846.

INTERLAKEN BOWLING PARK

Where the stars play. Come for the university. A teacher for you. Call 745-6000.

INTERLAKEN BOWLING PARK

MCLEAN VICTOR IN TWO RACES; FALLS IN THIRD

Chicago Boy Downs
Mathisen in Five
Events of Series.

Dr. Schall's Absorbent
Pads.

Instantly relieves burns, cuts,
bruises, abrasions, and tender
tissues. These pads are
soft, pliable and easily applied,
and not only relieve, but
also help to heal the hard
tissues of burns or abrasions.

horiency on foot
ly grounded in
Upon request.

charge

my other foot dis-

Shall's "I" Necessities:
Foot Sock, Antiseptic
Powder, Pedico Foot
Oil each.

EDUCATIONAL

PAUL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

and Evening Classes

and Semester Begins Jan. 31st

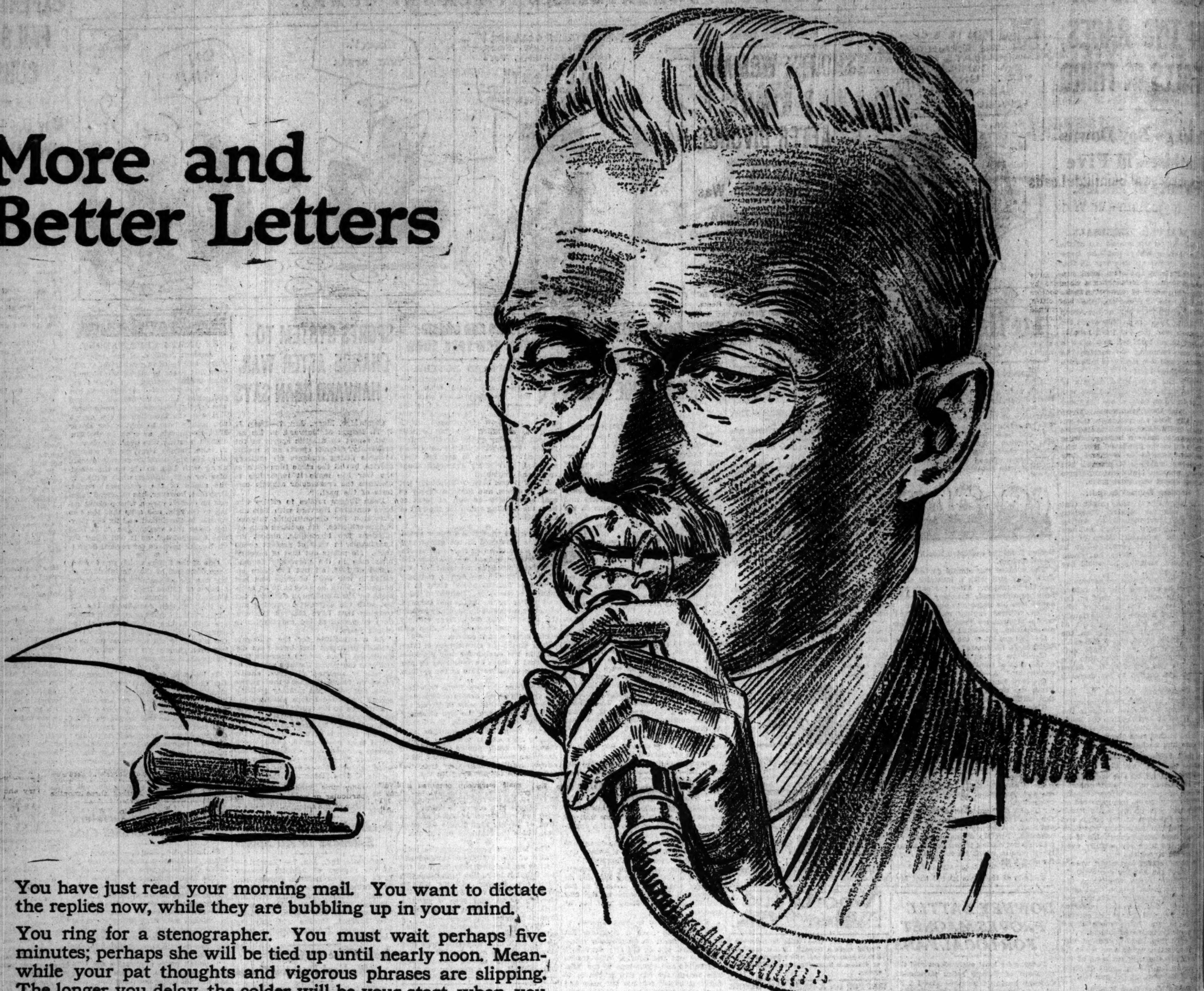
offered in Bookkeeping, Account-

ing, Bookkeeping, Commercial

Spanish, Advertising

Commercial, Advertising

More and Better Letters



You have just read your morning mail. You want to dictate the replies now, while they are bubbling up in your mind.

You ring for a stenographer. You must wait perhaps five minutes; perhaps she will be tied up until nearly noon. Meanwhile your pat thoughts and vigorous phrases are slipping. The longer you delay, the colder will be your start when you do start.

With The Dictaphone at your elbow, you need not delay a minute. Slip the receiver from the hook, and shoot. Speed? You—or no other man—can think or talk fast enough to baffle The Dictaphone. Yet the operator can moderate it down to a comfortable pace on the transcribing-machine.

Concentration? The simplicity and intimacy of The Dictaphone encourage it to the utmost. Terser, better crystallized, better phrased letters inevitably follow.

In this city, there are thousands of users who wouldn't part with The Dictaphone—many of them in your line of business. A demonstration in your office on your work will convince you. No obligations. 'Phone or write.

'Phone Randolph 2771

Call at 814 No. American Bldg.

Write for booklet
"The Man at the Desk"

Food will win the War
Don't waste it

It is not a Dictaphone unless it is
trade-marked "The Dictaphone"

To Secretaries and Stenographers

Your salary is based largely on the number of accurate letters you can turn out. The Dictaphone enables you to turn out at least 50 per cent more letters, each one an exact transcription of what was dictated to The Dictaphone. More and better letters mean better pay for you.

**"The Shortest Route
to the Mail Chute"**



Write for booklet
"The Man
at the Desk"
Room 814
No. American Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

THE DICTAPHONE



Federal and state
aroused by the evi-
THE TRIBUNE aga-
in Chicago and other
are preparing to
campaign to ex-
Federal auth-
out the nation as
such of the medical
known to have been
stated mails in the
fraudulent and de-
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will be busy in
out Illinois.

Special Unit
ney Henry R.
the practices of the
fakers disclosed the
Dr. L. T. "Old Doc"
smooth "medicine
taker." Olaf Berg
the subsequent raid
offices at 422 South

"Should Be
Col. Harris, who
against Burge
declared he would
before District At-
chief, for the pur-
tigation and possi-
bers of the William
York, Boston, Phila-
Louis, and other cities
operate.

"These fellows sh
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looks like a good t
evidence seized by
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Williams are at the
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in a number of cities.

D. F. Angier, who
conducted the raid
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to the headquarters
department in Wash-
List of Qua

Mr. Angier will be
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In the meantime
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his superintendent,
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THE TRIBUNE obta-
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Quacks to
Among those ad-
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continue to bamboo
against whom THE TRIB-
evidence of fraud, ar-
W. Hodgens, 35 South
B. M. Ross of the s-
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bonds to appear in
charge of fraudulent
and that archquack,
N. Flint.

**"BARNEY
FIGHTS F
AFTER OP**

Capt. Bernard Ba
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operating table.

His ailment is s
and is described as
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cavity. Surgeons s
chance of recovery
the hospital.

**JUSTICES
IN FIST
POLIC**

The dignity of the
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rant charges him
battery sworn out b
the courtroom

JUSTICE SUED

UNITED STATES
DECLARES WAR
UPON QUACKERY

Expose of Skinflints Leads
to Action on Wide
Scale.

SHOT

Woman Wounded by Former
Partner and Man Who Fired
at Her and Self.



Miss Frances Reetz
J. J. Levy

SHOOTS WOMAN
AND HIMSELF
AFTER DIVORCE

Tailor Says Victim Was
Responsible for Break-
ing Up Home.

Federal and state authorities fully aroused by the evidence obtained by THE TRIBUNE against quack doctors in Chicago and other American cities, are preparing to exterminate the determined campaign to exterminate the fakers.

Federal authorities will act throughout the nation and in Chicago against such of the medical shysters as are known to have been using the United States mails in the furtherance of their fraudulent and leechlike schemes to obtain money from the poor, ignorant, and unsuspecting. State operatives will get busy in Chicago and throughout Illinois.

Special United States District Attorney Henry R. Harris is incensed at the practices of the Williams gang of fakers disclosed through the arrest of Dr. L. T. "Old Doc" Burgess and his smooth "business man" and "case taker" Olaf Bergersen, and through the subsequent raids on the Burgeses since at 422 South State street.

"Should Be Stopped."

Col. Harris, who has charge of the cases against Burgess and Bergersen, declared he would lay his evidence before District Attorney Cline, his chief, for the purpose of making investigation and possibly arrests of members of the Williams syndicate in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, and other cities in which they operate.

"These fellows should be put out of business," said Col. Harris, "and this looks like a good time to do it. The evidence seized by the postal inspectors in the Burgess place shows the Williams are at the head of this syndicate, and that they are doing business in a number of cities in several states."

D. F. Angier, postoffice inspector, who conducted the raids on the Burgess offices and obtained federal warrants for Burgess and Bergersen at the direction of Gen. James E. Stuart, is preparing for a trip at an early date to the headquarters of the postoffice department in Washington.

List of Quackeries.

Mr. Angier will take with him a list of the men in Chicago and other cities who are known to be conducting quackeries. A number of these fakers have at various times and under various names and aliases had fraud orders issued by the government against their mail. In some cases the fraud orders were subsequently removed on the promise of the quacks to abstain from the fraudulent use of the mails. Mr. Angier is to make a careful inspection of the records in this respect and in cases made out that the fraud orders be put back into effect to start.

In the meantime, Francis W. Shepardson, director of the Illinois department of education and registration, and his superintendent, F. C. Dodds, at Springfield, are preparing to call a number of the doctors against whom the Illinois obtained evidence before the department to "show why their licenses should not be revoked."

Quacks to Be Called.

Among those advertising quack doctors who are to be given a chance to show why they should be allowed to continue to bamboozle the public, and against whom the Illinois obtained evidence of fraud, are "Old Doc" T. W. Hodges, 35 South Dearborn street; R. M. Ross of the same address; Burgess, although he is under federal bonds to appear in court to answer a charge of fraudulent use of the mails; and that archquack, "Old Doc" Edward N. Flint.

"BARNEY" BAER
FIGHTS FOR LIFE
AFTER OPERATION

Capt. Bernard Baer of the Warren Avenue police station is in a dangerous condition in the Washington Boulevard hospital, where he is fighting for recovery following an operation last night.

Capt. Baer was stricken in his office during the afternoon, and was taken at once to the hospital, where the seriousness of his condition caused suspense to place him immediately on the operating table.

His ailment is subpernicious abscess, and is described as a malignant inflammation of the upper abdominal cavity. Surgeons said he has a fair chance of recovery. His family is at the hospital.

JUSTICES MIX
IN FIST FIGHT;
POLICE STOP IT

The dignity of their office as justices of the peace was forgotten for a time yesterday by Samuel Harrison and Lazarus Barshamian of Evanston, who mixed it in lively fashion in the former's courtroom until the bout was stopped by Police Sergeant John Anderson. The police officer restored order only after he had used physical force.

The "war" will be resumed probably today when Justice Barshamian is called into a neutral court on a warrant charging him with assault and battery sworn out by Justice Harrison after the courtroom fight.

JUSTICE SUED FOR \$10,000.
The pension of a \$10,000 damages suit was filed yesterday in the Cook county court of claims by Justice Barshamian, the peace of Norwood Williams, justice of the peace of Norwood Williams. The charges false arrest and malicious prosecution, according to Attorney George A.

SHOOTS WOMAN
AND HIMSELF
AFTER DIVORCE

Tailor Says Victim Was
Responsible for Break-
ing Up Home.

J. J. Levy of 1162 North La Salle street yesterday shot and perhaps wounded Miss Frances A. Reetz, his former business partner, at her tailoring establishment, 58 East Washington street. He then shot himself through the right eye, but probably will recover.

Levy was divorced last Saturday, his wife charging desertion and alleging that her husband left her in April, 1915. He told the police at the bridewell hospital that Miss Reetz had broken up his home and was responsible for the divorce.

Accuse: His Victim.

"I left my wife because of her," he declared, "and when Mrs. Levy filed suit for divorce Miss Reetz forced me out of the house and turned me down."

Relatives of Miss Reetz last night declared that Levy had been annoying her for more than a year, and that she repeatedly had threatened to have him arrested.

Miss Frances Morris, a bookkeeper, was present in the office when Levy entered. She said he was a regular visitor and that she thought nothing of his appearance until Miss Reetz screamed. Simultaneously came the report of a revolver.

Finds Her on Floor.

"I ran to Miss Reetz's desk and saw her lying on the floor with blood flowing from a wound in her arm," said Miss Morris. "I ran from the room to bring help, and while I was gone four more shots were fired. When I returned Levy also was lying on the floor."

Dr. Albert E. Halsted, who was called to attend Miss Reetz, said he believed that an operation would be necessary to remove a bullet which passed through her left arm and lodged in her shoulder. She is in St. Luke's hospital.

Levy was taken to the Scolteh hospital of the bridewell, where he will be subjected to a mental examination. Attorney Frank Farnum, representing him in the recent divorce proceedings, said Levy seemed normal when he talked with him on Sunday over the telephone.

FIND MAN SLAIN
NEAR WHERE BOY
ROBBER WAS SHOT

Twelve hours following the killing of 15 year old Herbert Walter, termed by the police Chicago's youngest burglar, Konstantine Matulis, 35 years old, of 1381 South Paulina street, Cicero, was found murdered.

It was within two miles of the scene of the murder of Matulis that young Walter was shot and killed by the police while attempting to burglarize a store at 4646 West Twenty-second street. Walter's companion escaped.

Matulis, a Lithuanian, conducted a little clothing store on South Fifty-first avenue. He lived in the rear of the store. Customers seeking to make purchases saw the body lying on the floor with the skull crushed and the face a mass of blood and cuts.

In the absence of a definite clue the police are working on the theory that Walter's companion may know something of this latter crime.

Couldn't Use Auto.

Faubel was unable to drive to and from the bank in an automobile because of the snow. In the bag he carried \$4,400 and \$1,000 more in his pockets. All the money is said to have been in \$10 bills. As he ached a point in the alley near his saloon two young men stepped out. The fact they wore masks leads the police to suspect they are young men of the neighborhood who were aware that Faubel was carrying a large sum of money. He told the police that neither of the robbers was more than 25 years old.

Lieut. Thomas Fitzgerald of the Fifth street police station began an investigation. Faubel's story led the police to search for footprints in the snow, but none was found. There were no witnesses and for this reason Faubel is being questioned further as to the robbery and as to his reason for not asking a police guard when handling such a large sum.

Hostler Robbed of \$200.

While more than twenty of his fellow workmen of the A. T. Willett Cleaning company of 230 East Grand avenue, were shoveling snow in front of the stables yesterday, Michael Ladre of 513 St. Clair avenue, a hostler, was robbed of \$200 by two men, one of whom held a revolver at his head while the other searched him. Before Ladre could call on his fellows for help the robbers fled out the rear way.

The former Justice of the Supreme court then returned to his hotel, along with other notables interested in the case. The suit is to determine the responsibility in the matter of some millions of dollars' worth of bonds. The case will come up this afternoon before Judges Evans, Kohlsaat, and Alscher.

Charles Evans Hughes, former candidate for president, appeared in the United States Circuit of Appeals yesterday to act as attorney for the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York in its suit against the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Because Judge Evans was snowbound in Woodstock the case was postponed until today.

The former Justice of the Supreme court then returned to his hotel, along with other notables interested in the case. The suit is to determine the responsibility in the matter of some millions of dollars' worth of bonds. The case will come up this afternoon before Judges Evans, Kohlsaat, and Alscher.

The case will be determined in the

Court of Appeals.

He was followed by A. J. Vane, F. H. Joseph, Charles H. Balatka, Adolph Rosenberger, Julian Heintz, Carl Bunge, Martin Hallmann, William Boepple, and by Martin Ballmann again, the present conductor.

"Is he still a fugitive from justice?"

"He is still a fugitive from justice."

THE NEW SIEGE GUN.

IN CHICAGO - "DIGGING OUT."

BETTER DISCARD AND DRAW ONE.

IN FRANCE - "DIGGING IN."

!! SHOW!!

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COURT RULING MAY BRING BIG MELON CUTTING

Surpluses of Many Firms Warrant Dividends on Stock.

The announcement that the United States Supreme court has held that stock dividends are not income probably will bring about in the current year distributions by a number of companies whose surpluses warrant stock dividends.

Some of the Standard Oil concerns have been holding back because of the probability that at least 25 per cent of the amount of such distributions would go to the government in taxes. Stock dividends are not cash and the receivers would be forced to sell in some instances in order to realize tax funds.

Industries Which May Act.

Industrial companies are also in position to make distribution. Sears, Roebuck & Co. might, according to its custom, do something for its common stockholders. The Pullman company, according to a member of the directory, is in a position to disburse a 25 per cent dividend.

The foregoing are presented as concerns able to make such dividends determined on the consideration of the matter since the income tax and excess profits laws were enacted last year. The Ohio Cities Gas company planned a large stock dividend, but found such a disbursement would be eaten up in excess profits taxes, so far as the distribution going to the larger shareholders.

Money and Exchange.

Money rates in Chicago firm at 5% @ 6 per cent; on collateral commercial paper, 5% @ 6 per cent; 5% @ 6 per cent over the counter. New York exchange, par. Chicago bank clearings, \$87,284,222.

CHICAGO STOCK TRANSACTIONS

CHICAGO stocks made an irregular exhibit. Sears-Roebuck company showed good improvement, advancing 3 points to 145%. There was nothing of a news character in connection with the issue. Swift & Co. are firm at 125%. Peoples Gas, Chicago Pneumatic Tool and Cudahy Packing were steady.

In the bond department Commonwealth Edison Co. were fractionally higher at 92%.

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 Bost. V. 19 19 18 18 -1/2
 Chi CACo's 100 100 100 100 -1/2
 Chi Pneu Tool 23 49 49 49 -1/2
 Cudahy 10 10 10 10 -1/2
 C. & G. 110 110 110 110 -1/2
 Chicago Edison 420 108 107 107 -1
 Bost. S. & M. 25 57 57 57
 Llyod LI. 220 205 205 205 -1/2
 Do. 100 100 100 100 -1/2
 Pullman 26 74 74 74 1/2
 Peoples Gas 234 424 416 424
 Quaker Oats 105 954 954 954 -1/2
 Standard Bk. 200 49 49 49 -1/2
 Swift & Co. 278 125 124 124 -1/2
 Union C. & C. 621 51 49 51 +1/2
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AUTOMOBILES-GASOLINE.

OPPORTUNITY

SALE

JAN 5TH TO 15TH

WE WILL

OFFER FOR SALE

USED

STUDERAKERS.

EDGERS.

FORDS.

CHEVROLETS.

OVERLANDS.

BUICKS.

REO'S.

\$100

\$200

\$300

\$400

\$500

\$600

\$700

\$800

\$900

\$1000

\$1200

\$1400

\$1600

\$1800

\$2000

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\$2400

\$2600

\$2800

\$3000

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